

Japan's Labor Unions: Long on Harmony, Short on Members

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's Labor Ministry issued a little-noted report the other day saying that strikes had cost the average Japanese employee only 15 minutes and 50 seconds of work time in each of the last three years.

By comparison, the ministry observed, U.S. employees had given up three hours to labor disputes and West Germans had lost nearly two hours.

The report drew little public attention because labor tranquility and job dedication have long been accepted facts of Japanese life.

Over the years, unions have had great success in guaranteeing job security and setting company work rules. Indeed, said Takuhiko Nakamura, president of the steelworkers' federation, "protecting jobs is the most important function that unions have to play."

But while Japan's smooth labor relations may be the envy of other industrial countries, labor leaders here worry that the unions are losing their vitality.

Their membership rate has declined since 1975. Until then, it had hovered near 35 percent for more than two decades, but by last year the rate had shrunk to 29.1 percent, with only 12.46 million union members among the country's 42.82 million paid employees.

Increasingly, union strength is concentrated in struggling "smokestack" industries such as steel, with the result that wage patterns are set by unions least favorably positioned to make aggressive demands. Attempts to organize workers in the high-technology

and service industries that dominate Japan's economy have had little success.

On a national level, the four major federations into which most unions are banded have almost no bargaining ability and little political power. The largest of the four, the 4.5-million-member General Council of Trade Unions, is a mainstay of the Japan Socialist Party, making it a permanent opposition force in a country governed for the last 30 years by the conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

Moreover, union leaders are now discovering that they lack broad strategies to deal with rapid changes brought about by forces ranging from automation to growing restlessness among younger workers, who chafe under traditional seniority systems.

Akira Yamagishi, one of Japan's more influential union officials, said that organized labor had managed surprisingly well right after World War II to develop "union consciousness." But that consciousness is fading and labor has grown complacent, said Mr. Yamagishi, who heads a 280,000-member union representing communications workers.

"Japanese employees," he said, "are more likely these days to think less like workers and more like company managers."

Perhaps nothing better symbolizes his frustration with labor's blunted influence than the annual Japanese rite known as *shunto*, or "spring wage offensive." It has become so inoffensive, some union leaders complain, that it invites unwelcome analogies to highly stylized Kabuki theater.

Management clearly has the upper hand, setting

limits for pay raises, even before the *shunto* begins, through a cartel representing four key industries — steel, shipbuilding, automobiles and electrical products.

Every spring, the *shunto* is the same, and this year's was no different. Workers carried red banners, yelled ominous slogans and wore headbands to show solidarity. Some even went on strike. But nearly all the walkouts lasted only an hour or two, and they were timed carefully to cause as little disruption as possible.

In the end, most unions accepted wage increases averaging about 5 percent, which translated into extra purchasing power of less than 2 percent after adjustments were made for inflation and taxes.

That 5 percent happened to be what the cartel had decided in late winter would be a reasonable settlement. To go any higher, big business argued and labor agreed, would handicap Japan as it competes against low-salary countries like Taiwan and South Korea.

The *shunto*, whose original purpose was to involve many industries in the salary struggle at the same time, has been a fixture in Japan for 50 years. Now, some labor leaders want to see it replaced, perhaps with American-style multiyear contracts that emphasize not only wages but also neglected benefits such as pension systems.

A distinguishing trait of Japan's 74,000 unions is that all of them, except for the one representing seamen, are organized around individual companies, not crafts, as in most other countries.

Consequently, distinctions between management and labor often blur. A few years ago, the Japan

Federation of Employers Associations surveyed 313 companies and found that three-fourths of them had board members who used to be trade union officers.

And because they know their own companies well, unions wield great power on the shop floor, working to protect jobs and shoring up Japan's much-vaunted system of lifetime employment.

On the other hand, unions identify with their companies so closely that often they are reluctant to take action that might benefit their members but could also reduce profits.

Moreover, these unions are conspicuous mainly in big companies. Most Japanese, however, do not work for the Mitsubishi and Mitsu but rather for small nonunion shops and factories, where they endure relatively low pay and long hours and no job security at all.

Some labor leaders describe the gap between big companies and small as widening, and they worry about their inability to deal with it. "Labor has been understanding management's position for too long," Mr. Yamagishi said. "The period of harmony may be reaching a turning point."

If it ever gets there — and many labor analysts have their doubts, barring sharp setbacks to Japan's economy — one of the first groups to suffer may well be the unions themselves.

During this long period of labor calm, many have accumulated substantial strike funds that they have plowed into real estate holdings and securities. Unrest of any consequence could wipe out their investments in no time.

WORLD BRIEFS

25 Police Die in India Border Dispute

MIRAPANI, India (Reuters) — A border dispute between India's strategic northeastern states of Assam and Nagaland left 25 policemen dead, 30 injured and sent 25,000 villagers fleeing Friday. Army patrols also were stepped up in a third northeastern state, Tripura, after a separatist attack killed nine persons earlier this week. The worst violence in the three states sandwiched between Bangladesh and Burma was over confiscated fencing material and a six-mile (10-kilometer) stretch of jungle separating the states. Mortars and machine guns were used in the four-hour battle between police forces of Assam and Nagaland at this border crossing about 185 miles east of the Assam capital, Gauhati.

Soviet Reportedly Moves Sakharov

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident, and his wife have "been removed involuntarily from their apartment" in Gorki, the Soviet city where they are in internal exile, according to the Sakharovs' relatives in the United States. No outsider has seen Mr. Sakharov or his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, since a group of Soviet scientists visited them in Gorki in late February, the family said. It is appealing to a United Nations human rights panel, the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, that met during the past week in Buenos Aires. The family said that recent attempts to contact the Sakharovs, including five telephone calls, had been unsuccessful and that the family had concluded that the Sakharovs "have disappeared from their home."

The Soviet authorities have said recently that Mr. Sakharov is still in exile in Gorki and have declined to comment on reports that he has been hospitalized.

Jury Finds Klan Defendants Liable

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina (AP) — A federal jury Friday found five Ku Klux Klansmen and Nazis, two police officers and a police informant liable in the death of one of five demonstrators killed at a 1979 anti-Klan rally in Greensboro, North Carolina. But the jury, deciding a \$48-million civil suit brought by relatives of the victims, ruled that the defendants did not engage in a conspiracy against the five Communist Workers Party members killed at the rally. The six-member jury was instructed to begin deliberating on damage awards in the wrongful death count and on counts of assault and battery of three victims.

The trial, the third stemming from the violence at the rally, lasted 11 weeks. Defendants in the earlier trials were acquitted. In the current trial the jury cleared all defendants — 20 Klansmen and Nazis; four federal agents; 20 Greensboro police and other officials and the city of Greensboro — of conspiring to violate the victims' civil rights.

Swiss Vote Sunday on Abortion Ban

GENEVA (Reuters) — After a bitter campaign, the Swiss will decide Sunday whether to write a strict anti-abortion article into their national constitution. The restriction, favored by Roman Catholic and fundamentalist Protestant groups, would ban all abortions except when a woman's life was clearly at risk.

In the referendum, citizens will vote whether to compel the nation's lawmakers to ban any contraceptive that destroys the embryo, from the moment of conception. There is a law on abortions but each of the nation's 26 cantons has been left to interpret and enforce it as it sees fit.

Italians Voting Sunday on Wage Curb

ROME (Reuters) — Italians are to vote Sunday and Monday in a Communist-sponsored referendum aimed at reversing a wage curb imposed last year as part of the government's anti-inflation program. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, has said that his five-party coalition would resign if the referendum succeeded. Mr. Craxi said this week that a vote to restore the wage rise would cause "a social conflict of vast proportions" and seriously damage the economy.

For the Record

Hungarians will elect a new parliament and local councils on Saturday in voting that will give them a choice of at least two candidates per district. (AP)

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived Friday in Gibraltar for two days of talks on the future of the colony. (Reuters) Prosecutors in the Hitler diaries trial in Hamburg demanded six- and seven-year prison terms on Friday for the two men facing fraud charges for selling the forgeries to the West German magazine Stern. (Reuters) President Ne Win of Burma left Rangoon on Friday for a medical examination abroad, Radio Burma announced. The leader usually flies to London for checkups. (AP) Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan has closed his office in Tokyo three months after suffering a stroke, his lawyer said. (AP)

Mengele Letters Are Found

(Continued from Page 1) al search for him would continue. For the time being, he said the story about Dr. Mengele's drowning in Brazil could only be treated as a strong hypothesis. Dr. Mengele, known as the "Angel of Death" for his ghastly experiments on twins and children, is believed to be directly responsible for the deaths of 400,000 Jews at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.

The international police hunt for him intensified this year, the 40th anniversary of the collapse of the Nazi regime. West German, Israeli and U.S. investigators agreed to coordinate efforts to apprehend him last month and more than \$3 million in reward money has been offered for his capture.

Mr. Klein said that U.S. and Israeli authorities were immediately notified about the discovery of the letters tracked to Sao Paulo. He said the prosecution had lodged charges against the former employee of the Mengele firm who held the letters and his wife for obstruction of justice.

Members of Dr. Mengele's family in Guntzberg refused to cooperate with the prosecutor's office in assessing the authenticity of the latest findings, he said.

Brazilian police reported Thursday that the Bossertis, who have lived in Brazil for more than three decades, said Dr. Mengele had been introduced to them as "Pedro" by the real Wolfgang Gerhard.

The police found documents in their home that allegedly belonged to Dr. Mengele. [The federal police chief in Sao Paulo said that the authorities also had found photographs and a diary that they believed were Dr. Mengele's in the Bossertis' home. The Associated Press reported.]

"There are extremely strong indications that we have the man we're looking for here," said the police chief, Romeu Tuma. [Mr. Tuma said he hoped to find fingerprints on a medical book read by the man suspected to be Dr. Mengele. The coroner, José Antonio de Melo, said that the few remaining teeth might or might not allow a positive identification. A firm answer could take 15 days, Mr. Melo said. A reported genetic deformation of Dr. Mengele's right index finger could be further proof, he added.]

After Mr. Gerhard returned to Austria and died in December 1978, Dr. Mengele assumed his name as a cover during the final

Hong Kong Rescues Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

The government named Douglas Blye, the secretary for monetary affairs, as the new chairman of OTB. "Confidence in the Hong Kong dollar is at stake," Sir John told the council.

Hong Kong's currency is pegged to the U.S. currency at the rate of 7.80 Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollar. It is allowed to fluctuate only slightly from that amount. The Hong Kong dollar closed Friday in Hong Kong at \$7.774, unchanged from Thursday.

Attorney General Michael D. Thomas said there was little possibility that bank shareholders would recover their money, although they are entitled to compensation.

In response to concerns about the stability of the colony's banking system, the Hang Seng stock index tumbled 86.95 points Friday to close at 1542.55, with share prices falling across the board. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

Agca Says He Received Threat of KGB Revenge

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Mehmet Ali Agca, asserting that he has been threatened with retaliation by the secret services of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, testified in court Friday that he would not answer specific questions concerning Bulgarian involvement in an alleged conspiracy to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

But Mr. Agca confirmed extensive testimony that he gave Italian investigating magistrates over the past three years that the Bulgarian state security service, prompted by the Soviet KGB, commissioned and financed the 1981 attempt to murder the Polish-born pope.

Turmoil erupted in the courtroom when Mr. Agca, questioned by Judge Severino Santapichi about his activities in Bulgaria during the summer of 1980, replied: "I am not able to answer. I have this concern about the Soviet and Bulgarian secret services. I have received threats."

"Even when I was being interrogated by Bulgarian magistrates," Mr. Agca said, "they were very polite, but one of them said to me, 'If we do nothing you will have done much damage to the Soviet Union, and the secret services will make you pay in one way or another.'"

Mr. Agca, 27, is on trial with four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of conspiring in a plot to murder the pope. He already has been sentenced to life imprisonment for attempting to assassinate John Paul II in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

Adolfo LaRussa, the defense lawyer for Sergei I. Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official accused of complicity in the alleged plot, shouted into a microphone: "He is offending our justice and the Bulgarian magistrates. We cannot consider this man a defendant."

Judge Santapichi, struggling to restore order, slammed his fist on a desk and called for quiet.

The Soviet embassy in Rome reacted bitterly Friday to Mr. Agca's testimony Thursday that Moscow was the "political and financial center of international terrorism."

In a statement, the embassy called the remarks a "groundless provocation" designed to "complicate Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and poison the friendly relations between our countries." The embassy was referring to the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

After pandemonium erupted in the heavily guarded courtroom, Judge Santapichi called a recess to restore calm.

Jordan Ormankov, a Bulgarian investigating judge who is attending the trial as an observer, said that justice officials from his country had interrogated Mr. Agca on several occasions in October and December 1983.

But he said the questioning took place in the presence of Judge

Ilario Martella, the Italian magistrate who conducted the 23-month investigation that led to the trial; Pietro d'Ovidio, Mr. Agca's court-appointed lawyer; three interpreters; and Mr. Martella's judicial assistant.

"I cannot explain to myself what he is doing," Mr. Ormankov replied to reporters asking him to interpret Mr. Agca's testimony. "I expected he would answer all questions, to behave in a normal way, as a man in a court of law should behave. But from the first day he has shown anything but the behavior of a man fully conscious of his responsibility."

But the government prosecutor, Antonio Marini, said that Mr. Agca's prior testimony would retain its validity during the trial because he had confirmed it.

■ Agca Says He Is Christ John Phillips of United Press International reported earlier: Mr. Agca claimed again, in a rambling outburst Friday during his third straight day of court testimony, to be Jesus Christ.

"I am a defendant," he said. "I said I will do my part. I am Jesus Christ. The two things are not incompatible."

"This attack on the pope had universal and natural causes," he said. "Here is the natural cause, the true motive: On Jan. 1, 1984, World Peace Day, the Vatican said: 'Let us pray to God that people may be converted.' The Vatican told me I was Jesus Christ."

Before his outburst, Mr. Agca also told Judge Santapichi that he had lied to him during the two-year investigation that led to the trial.

"I said many true things," he said, "but there was also something invented."

Rebel Leader in Angola Denounces U.S. Plan for Partial Cuban Pullout

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JAMBA, Angola — The leader of the insurgents seeking the overthrow of Angola's Marxist government says he has rejected a U.S. compromise proposal for the withdrawal of some Cuban troops from the country.

The rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, has been battling the government for 10 years and heads the Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Cuba backs the Luanda government.

In a speech and news conference at his rebel base here last weekend, Mr. Savimbi said he expected government troops to mount an offensive against his forces, which he says control the southeastern third of Angola.

He praised President Ronald Reagan for his stance toward the Soviet Union, but said he believed the State Department was trying to undermine the White House with its policies in southern Africa.

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has sought unsuccessfully for several years to obtain a withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola in exchange for a South African pullout from South-West Africa and independence for that territory.

Mr. Savimbi, who receives support from South Africa, is a central figure in the conflicts that Washington has been seeking to resolve in Angola and in neighboring South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia.

U.S. officials acknowledge that Mr. Savimbi is an important figure, since large numbers of government and Cuban soldiers are tied down combating his guerrillas. But he has been excluded from public discussions that Mr. Crocker has conducted with the white minority government of South Africa and the government in Luanda.

Mr. Crocker presented the recent U.S. compromise proposal only to South Africa and Angola.

At a news conference Thursday in this bush encampment near the border of Namibia, Mr. Savimbi said he had seen the latest U.S. proposals. "We reject them because of the fact that they call for 6,000 Cubans to remain in our country," he said.



Rajiv Gandhi, center, and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius after their meeting in Paris.

Gandhi Assails U.S., Britain Over UNESCO

The Associated Press

PARIS — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India assailed the United States and Britain on Friday, saying that "wrong nations" were trying to bend international organizations to their purposes and called for help for UNESCO in its present crisis.

In a speech at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. Gandhi said that nations that turned away from the organization were rejecting universal cooperation and the democracy of international relations.

He was referring to the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO on Dec. 31 and Britain's threat to pull out unless there were changes in the agency's operations.

The United States left UNESCO because the Reagan administration considered that it had become overly political, spent too much and was badly managed. Washington had provided 25 percent of the organization's budget.

"UNESCO has a problem," said the Indian leader, who was on the second day of a state visit to France. "We know that all international organizations are under pressure today because strong nations have tried to bend them to their purposes."

"All who care for a safer and more equitable world order must come to the help of UNESCO in its hour of trial," Mr. Gandhi said.

Earlier, Mr. Gandhi said that he would ask President Ronald Reagan to put pressure on Pakistan not to build a nuclear arsenal. He said he had put the same concern to President Francois Mitterrand at their first meeting Thursday night.

Mr. Gandhi said, however, it was "perhaps already too late" for France to persuade Pakistan to abandon the idea of developing nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gandhi also met with French business executives. The French are trying to win contracts for airlines, helicopters and a power station. India would like to cut its trade deficit with France, which hit 1.39 billion francs (\$149 million) in 1984.

Soviet Tells Jordan It Wants Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tions on emigration, stop anti-Semitic propaganda, and end arms sales to Iran before an international peace conference on the Middle East could be organized.

Mr. Masri said he was told by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union that Moscow also opposed the participation of all five permanent members of the Security Council because it felt that Soviet influence would be diluted.

The Russians "want to be just with the United States," Mr. Masri added.

Mr. Gromyko's reported comments to Mr. Masri were the first indications that Moscow has begun to take seriously the possibility of a Middle East conference and to set forth its own ideas for how it should proceed.

Jordan is proposing that the UN Security Council convene the conference so that all five permanent members — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — would be present and provide international legitimacy for direct talks.

Although the Soviet Union has no ties with Israel, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, met with the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne, on May 22.

The meeting was at Israel's request. It was the latest in a series over the past several years in which subtle Soviet shifts in attitudes were explored by Israel. The Soviet Union broke off relations with Israel at the time of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and said it would not renew them until Israel gave back all occupied Arab lands.

In 1977, however, when Moscow and Washington were discussing the convening of the 1973 Geneva conference on the Middle East, the Russians let it be known that they were ready to resume relations with Israel in return for a role in the negotiation. But the trip by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to Jerusalem in November 1977 aborted the conference and ties were not restored.

Some analysts in Washington said they think that the Russians might make the same offer again.

U.S. to Comply With SALT-2

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday, "Now it has become the fallback position for those who support compliance."

This was implicitly recognized by the Senate on Wednesday when it attached to a Defense Department authorization bill a resolution urging modified compliance with the treaty. The resolution allowed "proportional responses" to Soviet violations.

■ NATO Backs U.S. Stance The NATO foreign ministers ended their talks Friday declaring that they strongly supported U.S. efforts at the Geneva arms talks but making no mention of the Reagan administration's plans to study a space-based missile defense system, United Press International reported Friday.

when the new Alaska submarine makes its sea trials later this year. The Alaska is armed with 24 intercontinental ballistic missiles and would put the United States over the SALT-2 ceiling of 1,200 multiple-warhead ICBMs.

Technically, drydocking of the submarine would not comply with U.S.-Soviet agreements about SALT-2, which call for the dismantling of excess weapons. But this is considered a minimal violation by Mr. Shultz and others in the administration who are trying to fight off a conservative drive to scrap compliance altogether.

"At one time the Poseidon drydocking was seen as the Pentagon's opening wedge for doing away with the SALT-2 limits," said an official

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AMERICAN TOPICS

New Tree Resistant
To Dutch Elm Disease

After 13 years of sleuthing and cross-breeding, George Ware, a botanist with the Morton Arboretum west of Chicago, has developed an elm 10 feet (3 meters) shorter than the noble, 80-foot American elm, but resistant to Dutch elm disease. The New York Times reports.

In recent decades the fungus has all but wiped out the millions of broad, tall elms that were the shade-giving symbol of Main Street, U.S.A. Substitute trees proved less beautiful and less able to withstand the ravages of nature and the fumes of civilization.

Efforts to develop elms usually have been based on Asian elm species. The Dutch elm fungus originated in Asia, and elm trees there developed a resistance to it. Disease-resistant trees also have been sought among surviving American elms, and researchers have tried to develop fungicides.

Mr. Ware, 60, crossed a Chinese, or Wilson, elm and a Japanese elm. Cross-breeding the tallest, strongest and fastest growing offspring with the greenest, leafiest and most drought-resistant, he developed several similar but different disease-resistant species. "We don't want to put all our eggs in one basket," he said.

Today Mr. Ware's new tree has thousands of descendants in his nursery and in a few suburbs. Production by other nurseries is soon to be licensed.

Hart Loses Heart
For California Run

Although Gary K. Hart, a Democratic member of the California state senate, benefited from the coincidence of having the same first and last name as Gary W. Hart, the U.S. senator from Colorado who contended for the Democratic presidential nomination last year, the California Hart has dropped an exploratory effort for the 1986 governor's race.

Mr. Hart, 41, said that, given the expectation that Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles would seek the Democratic nomination, and that the popular Republican governor, George Deukmejian, will run for re-election, the competition was so hot as to leave his potential backers hunkered. Moreover, he said, some people "are confused about the two Gary Harts. I'm not sure that helps."



TOO FEW COOKS — Peter Daleda, right, a chef at New York City's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, uses a walkie-talkie after the hotel's telephones were sabotaged during the current strike of hotel workers. Pouring soup is Ed Bacon, a Hilton Hotel employee from South Carolina, who was called in to help. About 16,000 hotel workers from 53 hotels have walked out in the seven-day dispute.

In California,
Name Game Goes On

Voters north of San Diego will soon decide whether to form a new city, and if so, whether to call it San Diegoito, San Eljo or Encinitas, finalists in a popularity contest whose entries also included Margaritaville. Some towns, Baja Los Angeles, Duckburg and Pavement.

The Los Angeles Times took the occasion to note that elsewhere in California, Thousand Oaks had 3,422 oaks at last count, but Twenty-nine Palms had only 26 palms. The seals haven't frolicked at Seal Beach in years. Proper Spanish for Mission Viejo should be Misión Vieja. Coalinga sounds Spanish but is simply a contraction of Coaling Station A.

Short Takes

The U.S. Treasury Department is asking Congress for permission to use a process that would save \$3 million a year in printing dollar bills, according to the weekly magazine U.S. News & World Report. The new method may be easier to counterfeit, officials note, but years of inflation have made it unprofitable to make fake \$1 bills any more.

After years of steady deterioration in road quality, repairs of major U.S. roadways are now at least keeping pace with decline, according to the U.S. Transportation Department. The cost of maintaining the interstate highway system and major state arteries at present levels is \$18 billion a year.

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGGEE

Weinberger Orders Cut
In Access to Secret Data

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger has said that the Pentagon will reduce the number of people who have access to secret information in an effort to foil spy rings like one that John A. Walker, a retired navy warrant officer, is accused of having run for 18 years.

Mr. Weinberger said in an interview Thursday that he had ordered a thorough review of Defense Department security procedures.

"The numbers of people who have clearances is too large and we are going to cut that down," he said.

Meanwhile, a high official said that "at least another four or five arrests" were expected in the Walker case. Four persons are already being held.

The navy's chief submarine officer, Vice Admiral Nils R. Thuman, suggested that whatever information had been passed to the Soviet Union had not threatened the U.S. fleet of missile-firing submarines.

In an interview, Admiral Thuman said: "We see no threat to the fleet ballistic missile force, today or in the foreseeable future."

The admiral declined to discuss the Walker case, but he declared that he would stand by his statement under any circumstances.

Other naval officers said they had seen no intelligence reports on Soviet anti-submarine warfare indicating that a spy ring had given damaging information to the Russians. They said that Soviet anti-submarine operations had not been effective against U.S. submarines.

Responding to questions, Michael I. Burch, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said that the navy did not have any plan to change its undersea network of devices for detecting Soviet submarines.

Some submarine experts interviewed for a New York Times article that appeared Friday in the International Herald Tribune suggested that the Sound Surveillance System, called Soss, might have to be replaced or rebuilt. "There is no consideration being given to that," the spokesman said.

Mr. Weinberger said that the arrested navy man was not cooperating with Justice Department investigators. "We have to find out precisely how he operated and what he did, if we can," Mr. Weinberger said. "He's not cooperating."

On the potential damage, Mr. Weinberger asserted: "I think there are very serious losses that went on over a long period of time."

The Pentagon spokesman said at a briefing that the assessment of espionage damage "has gone up." He added, "If you want to say 'even more serious,' that's fair enough."

Officials reported that more than 2.5 million of the total of 3.1 million members of the armed forces and Defense Department civilian employees had security clearances. The officials said that security clearance procedures were haphazard and inconsistent.

In recent testimony before Congress, Eli S. Flyer, a specialist on personnel security and a consultant for the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, said: "All too frequently, recruits with a history of pre-service adjustment problems receive clearances indistinguishable from those of fellow recruits with exemplary pre-service records."

From 1980 through 1984, Mr. Flyer said, more than 27,300 enlisted personnel, who had received security clearance, were discharged from the service for drug addiction, behavior disorders, alcoholism, homosexuality, sexual perversion or misconduct.

Thomas J. O'Brien, director of the Defense Investigative Service, which handles security clearances, testified that his agency was unable to conduct periodic investigations because it lacked sufficient money and personnel.

On the issue of any increased threat to the U.S. submarine fleet,



Casper W. Weinberger

Admiral Thuman said in the interview that the submarines armed with ballistic missiles "are virtually invulnerable."

Overhaul Proposed

Bill Keller of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Two senators proposed on Thursday a sweeping overhaul of government security procedures to limit access to secrets and to speed background investigations of people in line for sensitive duties.

William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, and Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, urged President Ronald Reagan to issue an executive order cutting in half the number of security clearances over the next two years so investigators could begin catching up with a backlog.

The senators also urged that government agencies sharply curtail the volume of material classified as secret.

John Ringling North Dies;
Circus Family Impresario

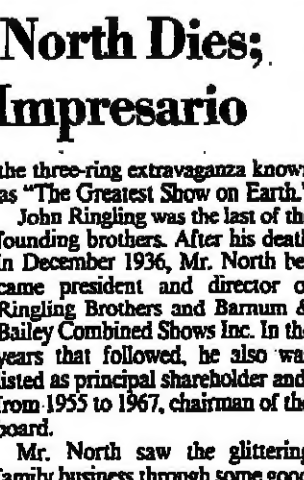
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Ringling North, 81, who headed the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus for 30 years until its sale by the Ringling family in 1967, died Tuesday of a stroke in his hotel suite in Brussels.

The circus was started by the original seven Ringling brothers as a wagon show dubbed Carnival of Fun. It opened in Baraboo, Wisconsin, on May 19, 1884. Operated by five of the Ringlings, it caught on and prospered, absorbing lesser rivals along the way.

Mr. North was the son of Henry and Ida Ringling North, his mother being the only daughter in the Ringling family.

By 1918, the Ringlings were ready to buy the name and enterprise left behind by the legendary P.T. Barnum. The company was well on its way toward becoming



John Ringling North

the three-ring extravaganza known as "The Greatest Show on Earth." John Ringling was the last of the founding brothers. After his death in December 1936, Mr. North became president and director of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows Inc. In the years that followed, he also was listed as principal shareholder and, from 1955 to 1967, chairman of the board.

Mr. North saw the glittering family business through some good times and others made rocky by labor disputes, management problems, family disagreements and years of financial losses. In fact, it was nagging deficits that caused him to give up on the traditional big top: the circus had simply grown too big for it.

In July 1966, the tents were pulled up for the last time in Pittsburgh. He moved the circus into

2 Schools
Challenge
Pentagon on
Roles in SDI

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two prestigious universities have accused the Defense Department of misrepresenting their roles in research projects on the strategic defense initiative in an effort to help sell the program to Congress.

The Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization had said in press releases that it had formed four "consortiums" of universities to research technical aspects of President Ronald Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system.

But two of the universities, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology, said the Defense Department had only lined up individual researchers at their schools and not the institutes themselves.

In a May 3 letter to Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, who heads the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, Caltech's president, Marvin Goldberger, complained of "gross misrepresentation" and accused officials of making "manifestly false" statements implying university commitment to the program.

Paul Gray, president of MIT, in a commencement speech on Monday, said the Pentagon is engaged in a "manipulative effort to garner implicit institutional endorsement for SDI" to strengthen the bid for congressional funds.

What I find particularly troublesome about SDI funding is the effort to short-circuit the debate and use MIT and other universities as political instruments," Mr. Gray said.

A spokesman for the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization denied any intention to misrepresent the role of the universities.

The dispute occurred as the administration struggled with Congress over the funding of SDI research.

What angered Mr. Goldberger was an April 24 news release from the Pentagon's SDI office naming a consortium of universities, including Caltech, to study "new and innovative techniques for high-speed computing using optical signal processing."

Dennis Meredith, Caltech's spokesman, said an assistant professor of electrical engineering who specializes in optical computing had received a \$30,000 grant to work on the research project for six months.

But he had received the grant from the University of Dayton Research Institute, a subcontractor for the SDI office, Mr. Meredith said. The Caltech faculty committee that approved the research proposal "wasn't aware" of an SDI connection, he said.

Hughes Institute Ponders \$5-Billion Windfall

By Nell Henderson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With one \$5-billion transaction, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute will become "the largest private charitable industry in this country and probably the world," according to Robert F. Greenhill, managing director of Morgan Stanley & Co., the bank that helped with the transaction.

By selling its principal asset, Hughes Aircraft Co., to General Motors Corp. for slightly more than \$5 billion, the nonprofit institute will have assets far above the \$3.8 billion of the Ford Foundation, which has been the nation's largest foundation.

The institute sponsors medical research in the fields of genetics, immunology, metabolic control and neuroscience.

It is not a foundation but rather a private, nonprofit corporation managed by a nine-member board of trustees. It has executive offices in Bethesda, Maryland, and administrative offices in Coconut Grove, Florida, and is incorporated in Delaware.

The institute can invest its assets to produce hundreds of millions of dollars in annual income and is restricted by its charter only to activities that support basic science.

Its tax status as a "medical research organization," however, limits it to performing medical

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J. Paul Getty Trust	2,884
MacArthur Foundation	1,820
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	1,282
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	1,174
Pew Memorial Trust	1,171
Rockefeller Foundation	1,102
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	987
Lilly Endowment Inc.	899
Kresge Foundation	614
*Estimate. Source: The Foundation Center, NY.	

research. The institute's trustees are considering whether to reorganize it as a foundation, which would give it the flexibility to make grants and gifts, Donald S. Fredrickson, president of the institute, said Wednesday.

"We will develop plans for the use of this money, and we will keep you informed," Mr. Fredrickson said at a press conference. "We will more than double our current output. We will be spending upward of \$200 million before too long."

The institute could become the private sector's counterpart to the U.S. government's National Institutes of Health, Mr. Fredrickson said in an earlier interview.

He spent 29 years at the health institutes, including seven years as director. They are the nation's largest sponsor of medical research.

Mr. Fredrickson emphasized, however, that the Hughes institute wants to complement, rather than duplicate, the efforts of the national institutes and other sponsors of health research. In addition, the institute could not approach the federal agencies' spending power, which is to reach \$5.2 billion in the 1986 fiscal year.

Since its creation in 1953 as the sole stockholder of Hughes Tool Co., then the parent of Hughes Aircraft, the institute has pumped millions of dollars into medical research, achieving public notice only through occasional clashes with the Internal Revenue Service or through legal fights for its control.

The institute was chartered to promote "human knowledge within the field of the basic sciences, principally medical research and medical education and the effective application thereof for the benefit of mankind."

Skeptics have suggested that the institute was established for the tax benefit of Howard R. Hughes and the aircraft company he founded. Until his death in 1976, Mr. Hughes was the only trustee of the institute, which is now the sole owner of Hughes

Aircraft, a military contractor with 1984 sales of \$4.9 billion.

For years the Internal Revenue Service has questioned the setup because of the relatively small amounts of the company's profits that were channeled into medical research.

Last year, the aircraft company reportedly contributed \$80 million of its profits to the institute, up from \$51 million the year before. Until 1976, the year of Hughes' death, the institute's dividends from the aircraft company had peaked at only \$4.2 million.

The board of trustees, established last year after six years of legal conflict over control of the institute, decided to maximize its wealth, and dispel IRS concerns, by selling the aircraft company.

The institute pursues its medical work by creating and supporting laboratory units in affiliation with academic medical centers and their teaching hospitals.

The program seeks to strengthen the links between medical research and medical practice by placing investigators in clinical-teaching environments.

The institute runs 16 such units across the United States, employing more than 200 scientists at universities including Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Stanford and Duke. Each year it supports laboratory training for about 100 medical students and candidates for other degrees.

U.S. Would Lose War, Managua Says
Defense Minister Details Strategy to Counter an Invasion

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan defense minister has said that if the United States invaded Nicaragua its forces would be defeated by "a very mobile, very irregular form of armed resistance."

Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the defense minister, also predicted that if an invasion took place, "friends of the Nicaraguan people" would begin a campaign of "generalized violence" against U.S. interests in Central America and elsewhere.

"This is not going to be like fighting on the plains of Europe in the Second World War," Mr. Ortega said in an interview Thursday. "An American invading force will have to face resistance based on very special kinds of struggle."

But he said that the United States had no reason to send troops to oppose the Nicaraguan government.

"The United States can coexist perfectly well with a revolution like ours," said Mr. Ortega, whose brother, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, is president of Nicaragua. "We could even resolve our conflicts in a way that would allow us to help resolve

other conflicts that exist in the region."

Mr. Ortega expressed concern that some American officials "who only measure military strength" might advise an invasion of Nicaragua. Some U.S. officials have been quoted recently as saying that the Sandinistas could be disposed of by force without great difficulty.

He disputed that assertion and spoke at length about the strategy that the Sandinistas would use to counter any U.S. invasion.

Mr. Ortega said he had no illusions that the Nicaraguan Army could match an American invasion force on the battlefield. Sandinist forces, he said, would not assemble to meet the enemy, but disperse to direct urban and rural guerrilla squads.

"A direct American military intervention in Nicaragua would not be fought on the classic terms of one army against another," Mr. Ortega said. "It would not be a conventional army defending positions. There would be no counter-attack or great troop movements. That would expose us to immediate defeat."

"Our military doctrine is not based on these considerations," Mr. Ortega said. "If foreign troops enter Nicaragua, he said, 'they won't find an army waiting for them.'"

"An invading force will meet a very mobile, very irregular form of resistance. We have distributed our men and supplies around the country. This will make it very difficult to deal decisive blows against us."

Mr. Ortega said that "thousands of armed groups" might mine roads, set fires, poison water supplies or use "vehicles loaded with explosives."

He said that, while Sandinist forces resisted invading troops, pro-Sandinist forces and sympathizers throughout Latin America and in the United States would be active in various ways.

"A direct intervention by the United States would be very difficult to confine only to our territory," Mr. Ortega said. "It would logically have to extend itself to neighboring countries and the region."

"Popular forces throughout Latin America will unleash their violence," he said. "There will be tens of thousands of people in different parts of Central America armed with rifles, anti-aircraft guns and other weapons, in addition to tens of thousands in our country. The outcome will not be determined only by military power."

He predicted that Latin American governments would oppose



Humberto Ortega Saavedra

any military intervention against Nicaragua, and said protests would spread in the United States.

"We would enter a framework of conflict whose development I could not predict," Mr. Ortega said. "But it would be much more serious than the one we have now."

On another matter, Mr. Ortega said that two helicopters reportedly shot down by Sandinist anti-aircraft fire on the Honduran border were almost certainly being used by U.S.-backed rebels.

Nicaraguan officials said the two helicopters were hit by ground fire while operating over Nicaragua but managed to cross back into Honduras before crashing.

Mr. Ortega asserted that in recent days, the United States has been "fabricating border conflicts" to create an anti-Sandinist climate.

Reagan Lists Obstacles to Hanoi Ties

By Gerald M. Boyd

New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — President Ronald Reagan has said that Washington would not normalize relations with Hanoi until the Vietnamese accounted for all missing American servicemen and ended the occupation of Cambodia.

He also said that his administration remained committed to finding a peaceful solution to U.S. differences with Nicaragua.

Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, said the conditions listed by Mr. Reagan for normalizing relations with Vietnam were consistent with previous policy and represented the "threshold" for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Reagan's remarks on Vietnam apparently were prompted by the fact that he was appearing here Thursday at a fund-raising event for Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama. Mr. Denton had been a prisoner of war in Vietnam for eight years.

Mr. Reagan said that Vietnam was seeking to improve relations with the United States 10 years after the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

"But we have made it clear that there is only one way this can take place," the president said, alluding

to the prisoner-of-war and missing-in-action issues.

"The American people demand the fullest possible accounting for our POWs and MIAs," he said. "This and a peaceful resolution of their brutal occupation of Cambodia would help bring Vietnam out of international isolation."

Mr. Reagan spoke during a tour of the South aimed mainly at promoting his tax revision plan.

But he also tried to clarify his policy on military intervention in Nicaragua and on what the administration now calls humanitarian aid for the Nicaraguan rebels.

"In spite of what some keep saying, we remain committed to a peaceful solution," the president said. "And so do the democratic opposition. But while they are waiting for their own government to talk to them, they must survive. That is what our assistance is designed to do — to give peace a chance and keep alive the goal of freedom in Nicaragua."

On domestic issues, Mr. Reagan renewed his call for an amendment to the Constitution that would permit prayer in public schools.

His remarks took on added significance after a U.S. Supreme Court ruling Monday struck down an Alabama law that had permitted a daily one-minute period of silent meditation for the purpose of encouraging prayer in public schools.

Commenting on the decision of the high court, Mr. Reagan said it showed "we still have an uphill battle before us." He urged Alabama's members of Congress to help adopt the amendment.

On Vietnam, Mr. Reagan said that conditions in that country 10 years after the defeat of South Vietnam demonstrated the importance of freedom.

"Today the Vietnamese Communists can celebrate the transformation of their nation into one of the poorest countries on earth," he said. "They can celebrate the creation of new Vietnamese gulags, 10 years of torture and forced relocations and the flight of nearly a million refugees and boat people."

He added: "Ten years later, the people for whom our brave American soldiers fought and died and sacrificed are still profoundly grateful."

India Restricting Foreign Scholars

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The government has issued formal guidelines that bar foreigners from research in sensitive areas and restrict appointments to university posts, an official said Friday.

An Education Ministry spokesman said the guidelines were intended to clear up confusion in universities over the status of visiting scholars. He said that foreign academics would now need government permission before starting a research project. It was unlikely to be given for projects involving sensitive issues such as defense, he said.

"The government would also be reluctant to allow research into topics such as tribes if they involved visits to regions restricted to foreigners," the spokesman said. Foreigners are barred from all of India's northeastern border states, which have large tribal populations.

The spokesman said that appointments to university posts were also being restricted to stop foreigners from getting jobs which Indians could do. He said universities needed government permission to appoint foreigners and it would be given only in exceptional cases.

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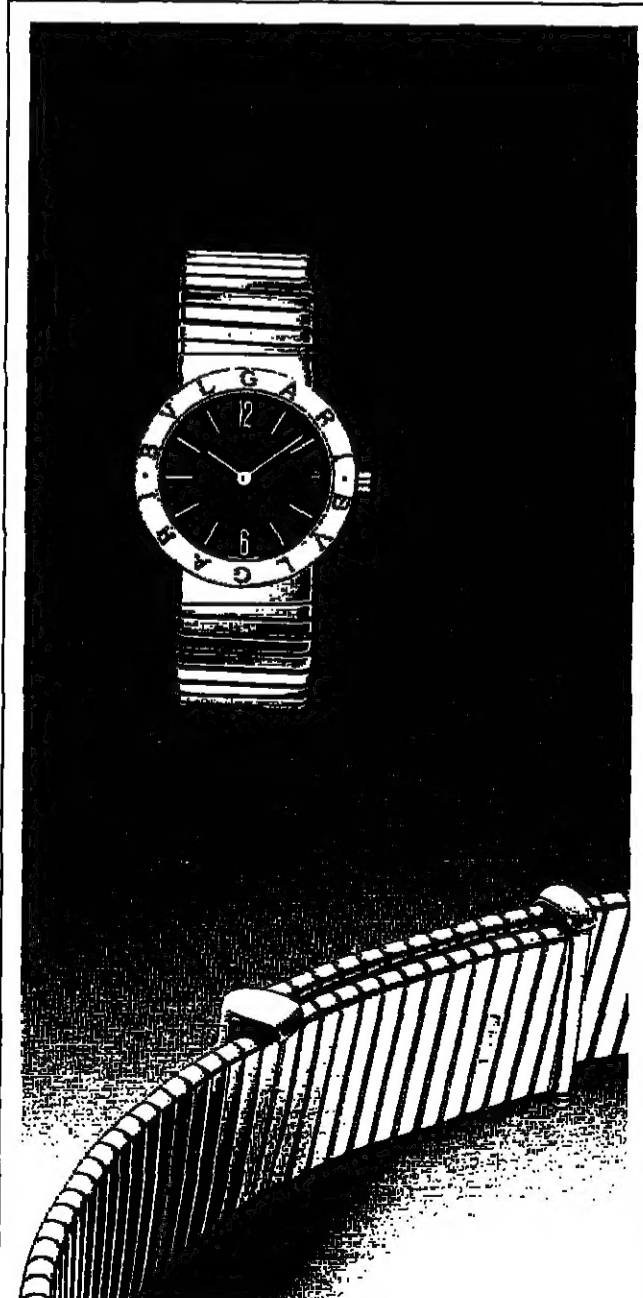
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ARTS / LEISURE

Uneven Prices Paid for Glassware at Drouot Betray Reach of Speculators in Market

PARIS — Speculation is playing an increasing role on the market. It is now affecting areas that until recently seemed beyond the reach of commercial gamblers because of the degree of specialist knowledge required. This was demonstrated in the sale of Ancient and Islamic Glass organized by Guy Loudmer at Drouot on Monday and Tuesday.

SOURN MELIKIAN

Although the title page of the thick glossy art paper catalog cryptically refers to the glass as

being "formerly the collection of Monsieur D." every dealer knew this stood for Jean Hubert Demeulenaere, a Paris director of the Lebanese bank Audi.

The wording of the title, implying that the collection had been sold by Demeulenaere and was being auctioned on behalf of another party, is puzzling. The new vendor cannot have greatly cherished his possessions: according to trade sources, Demeulenaere was still buying by the end of 1984. Could the intriguing subtitle have been inspired by the desire to emulate Christie's impressive sale of Ancient Glass early in March, of which the beautiful catalog carried the mention "formerly the Kofler-Truniger Collection"?

If so, the parallel was not entirely favorable to the Paris collection. Ernest Kofler-Truniger of Lucerne, now in his 80s, spent a lifetime buying objects in such diverse fields as Western medieval art, miniatures from Iran and pottery and



Flask sold for 850,000 francs.

metalwork from all over the Islamic world. Professionals who have had dealings with the Swiss businessman speak with respect of his knowledge of objects.

The two finest pieces of Islamic pottery from Syria now in the Sheikh Masser collection in Kuwait were once his. The splendid collection of French champlevé enamels from Limoges, displayed in London and in several major U.S. museums, was acquired by another man with a remarkable eye, Edmund de Unger of London.

Concerning glass, Kofler-Truniger's collection was large and splendid enough to form the bulk of the sensational exhibition, "3,000 Years of Glass from Ancient Times to the Present," held at the Lucerne Kunstmuseum in 1981.

The Demeulenaere collection, on the other hand, had very few stars and a large number of run-of-the-mill pieces. This is perhaps inevitable given the short period during which it was formed, several dealers said, about six years for the bulk of it.

The collector bought in batches, apparently with the intention of reselling quickly at a profit, as he had done previously with a large coin collection.

If the aggregate estimate quoted prior to the sale — 10 million to 15 million francs — can be taken as an indication, the sale was wide of the mark. Many objects sold below the estimates printed on the separate list sent out with the catalog and the total reached only 8.06 million francs (about \$865,000).

True, a handful of great pieces sold at huge prices. The top lot illustrated in color on the catalog dust jacket is one of the most beautiful pieces of ancient glass I know. The small flask, 8 centimeters (3 inches) high, is decorated with

alternate bands of turquoise green, gold and deep blue coming down from the neck.

It was at one point in the hands of the great New York collector Harvey Rothberger, who sold it to the Safani Gallery of New York, from whom it passed to an Arizona collector, Michael Mulberger. It was then acquired by Christopher Sheppard of London, went through the hands of the international dealer Gawaine McKinley, and landed in the collection of Demeulenaere, who reportedly got it for \$35,000. On Monday, it was knocked down at 850,000 francs, excluding commission, to the Haji Baba gallery of London, outbidding McKinley.

Historically more important were two pieces of glass from Gaul. One, a greenish phiale, or shallow bowl, carries an inscription naming the workshop from which it originated, an extraordinary occurrence in Celtic glass. It went to 410,000 francs. The other is a beaker of a shape known from gray earthenware, but rare in glass. This was knocked down at 250,000 francs. They are irreplaceable documents of early European history. One can indeed understand why the French national museums agency preempted the two pieces, as French law allows it to do at auction, in order to preserve them for the national heritage.

The agency failed to do so on another important piece, a big ewer with twisted fluting, rare but ill-proportioned, which soared to a fantastic 800,000 francs. One suspects that here the price deterred the French museums.

From Egypt, the main prize was a bas-relief head of the goddess Hathor in so-called Egyptian

blue glass, dated by the catalog to the 14th or 13th century B.C. It went for 280,000 francs. Given the fact that not a single other specimen is known, that is not such a big price as it seems. Specialists also enthused over a set of 19 dark blue Mycenaean plaques, each an inch long and stamped with concentric circles. "If you are a serious glass collector, you have just got to have that," one dealer observed. In the name of seriousness, no doubt, an unidentified buyer paid 115,000 francs for them.

Here and there, high prices were paid for fine pieces. A cenotaph, or wine jug, with beautiful feather motifs in turquoise blue and yellow, but showing some restoration on the lip and handle, was sold for 105,000 francs, paid by the Lucerne collector Hans Benzin. Cataloged as Eastern Mediterranean, it was described to me as typically Etruscan. The man who sold it to Demeulenaere notes that he bought it in Italy and that it could not be closer to a well-known type of Etruscan brown jug.

Otherwise a number of fine pieces were inexpensive. A large, beautifully shaped phiale from Syria, with swirling ribs on the underside, made 53,000 francs, a modest figure even if one takes into account the visible cracks. Another Syrian piece that followed, a ribbed bowl, also a translucent amber color, was hardly exaggerated at 18,000 francs.

A rare and beautiful Iranian cup of the 3d century A.D. was a giveaway at 12,000 francs.

When it came to Islamic pieces there were some incomprehensible contrasts. A tall kohl flask from 8th- or 9th-century Syria, admirable

in shape, big for that type and perfectly preserved, made a negligible 2,000 francs. An Iranian 10th-century bottle of cut glass, with hexagonal facets on the body and chamfered tapering neck, rose to an incredible 400,000 francs, despite the clumsy, unevenly cut neck. Later a truly beautiful bottle of the same period and provenance — the catalog attribution to Egypt is mystifying — was knocked down at 9,500 francs to the Mahboubian Gallery in London.

Taken all round, this is one of the most erratic auctions I have attended. Some objects were going through the roof — with good reason. Some pieces were defended by dealers who had sold them, while others were allowed to go for a song.

Making prices swing up and down for no perceptible reason is always unwise. Giving the public a feeling that a game is being played in which they do not know the rules is a lot worse.

Fake Old Masters Are Seized in Padua

The Associated Press

VENICE — Twenty paintings falsely attributed to Van Gogh, Degas, Manet and other masters were seized in an apartment in Padua on Friday, police reported. One of the bogus Degas works had been rejected by a commission of experts when an art dealer tried to exhibit it at the Venice Antique Show last October, police said. The owner of the Padua apartment and an antique dealer were reported to have been picked up for questioning.

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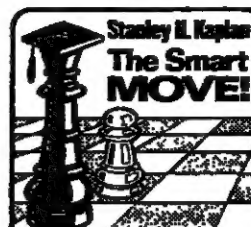
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ARTS / LEISURE

Degas Prints in London: Illuminations in Black and White

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Most of the major French painters of the late 19th and early 20th centuries turned their hands to printmaking; but in the oeuvre of Edgar Degas, the media of paint and print were interwoven to an extraordinary degree.

The Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, with grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, or-

ganized a 64-image exhibition illustrative of that inter-relationship — "Edgar Degas: The Painter as Printmaker," which later traveled to the Philadelphia Museum of Art. The Arts Council of Great Britain has now brought it to the Hayward Gallery in London, and augmented the show with an additional gallery of 26 Degas monotypes, and supplemented the masterly American catalog with a small well-illustrated catalog of monotypes, with a foreword by the American-born, Lon-

don-based painter R. B. Kitaj and an essay by Anthony Griffiths. Like Rembrandt, Degas seems to have had the capacity to suggest in monochrome, usually black, on one-colored paper, every nuance of light and shade and color, (even a quarter of his most colorful pastels have a monotype base). No wonder, then, that he is on record in old age, as Kitaj reminds us, "If I could have my life again, I should do nothing but black and white."

"Edgar Degas: The Painter as

Printmaker." Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 to July 7.

The colorful and symbolic aspects of late 19th-century and fin-de-siècle European art is to be seen at Whitford and Hughes's major annual exhibition, this year on the theme "Moments et Folies de la Femme Fatale." These extraordinary temptresses range from an evocation of Flaubert's "Salammbô" by Adrien Henri Tanoux (1865-1923) and the lush nude of "Le Réveil" by Alfonse Eugène Félix Lecadre (1842-1875) to the Lolita-like adolescent of "Noonday Rest" by the neoclassical John William Godward (1861-1922); the ice-queen "Heart of Stone" by Edward Robert Hughes (1851-1914), a nephew of the Pre-Raphaelite painter Arthur Hughes; the winsome children "In an Orchard" by the Scottish artist Edward Atkinson Hornel (1865-1933); a fey image of the Parisian ladies of the night, "Les Joueuses," — they are playing at the card tables of a casino — by the Austrian Raphael Kirchner (1876-1917) who did his most glamorous work for the magazine *La Vie Parisienne*; and Helene's enchanting "Portrait of Miss Stuart Taylor on Board the Yacht Etolite." Miss Taylor was evidently a most successful femme fatale, for soon after this portrait was painted she married the Prince Chio de Biletto.

"Moments et Folies de la Femme Fatale." Whitford & Hughes, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1 to mid-June.

inscribed in the center of the bowl "Cast by the Grand Guardian," who was presumably one of the court nobles who supervised the moral probity of the emperor at the end of the 12th century B.C., the time of the bowl's making. Other exhibits include two food vessels with handles, the rectangular *fangding* on four legs, and the circular *h-ding* on three; and a quite beautiful and uncommon *tula* — a color-holder with four hollow cylindrical tubes made for holding the tubes with which were drawn the ritual questions to be asked of the oracle.

More mundane uses were to be made of the silver and inlaid gilt-bronze objects — *daigou* — belt buckles and a belt hook, decorated with stylized animals in high relief; bronze crossbow fittings with birds' head terminals, inlaid with gold and silver; and a gilt-bronze belt hook in the form of a stylized dragon. Other gilt-bronze include two figures of the Bodhisattva Guanyin, and a Tang (8th century A.D.) "Reclining Bull."

Other beasts, natural and mythical, appear among the jades. From nature are a buffalo of the Sung dynasty (960-1279) and a sheep of the same period. Among the mythical beasts are a pendant in the form of a stylized dragon; and a crouching chimera, an exceptional work.

"Twenty Five Years." Eskenazi Oriental Art, Foxglove House, 106 Piccadilly, London W1 to July 12.

Later Chinese works of art are on display at Michael Goodhous (Col-

nghi Oriental) in the form of two fine textiles — a 17th-century silk tapestry chair panel with an ornate stylized dragon and three symbolic herons, and a rich panel of Imperial silk of the reign of Ch'ien Lung (1736-1795). China is also represented by a pair of Ming dynasty (1368-1644) ivory plaques, carved in high relief with near-aquatic dragons.

The arts of Japan feature in a pair of sixfold screens, one of which portrays a flight of herons over a stylized wind-blown river; by Unokuni Tajo (1639-1722); a lacquered coffer with bamboo and plum decoration; and a particularly fine *negoro* (monochrome red) lacquer temple bowl, a color and material much favored in the Momoyama period (1567-1614). Other places represented in this pleasing small show are India, with some choice miniature paintings; and Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies, with 19th-century furniture.

"Oriental Works of Art." Michael Goodhous Ltd. (Colnghi Oriental), 14 Old Bond Street, London W1.

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One of Robert Delaunay's paintings of the Eiffel Tower.

Delaunay Show in Paris: An Artistic Partnership

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Robert Delaunay was born in Paris in 1885 and was brought up by his mother, Comtesse de Rose, because his parents divorced when he was still very young. Sonia Stern, also born in 1885, but in the Ukraine, lost her parents and was adopted by her uncle Henri Terk, a St. Petersburg lawyer.

Sonia began traveling in Europe at the age of 17, studying art in Germany and then in France. In 1910 she met and married Delaunay, and their home in Paris became one of the city's artistic and intellectual centers.

Delaunay was a tall and vigorous man, an enthusiast inclined to be choleric, and he seems to have found the support he needed in the steady, energetic personality of Sonia.

Both were strongly concerned by the manifestations of modernity in art. To Robert Delaunay, this meant incorporating into his paintings such indicators of modernity as the Eiffel Tower, football teams and the aeroplane.

This passion for the Eiffel Tower was widespread in the artistic society the Delaunays moved in. The tower appears prominently in the poetry of Guillaume Apollinaire, and when Robert Delaunay was asked to paint the portrait of the poet Philippe Soupault (co-founder with André Breton, of the Surrealist movement and co-author of "Les Champs Magnétiques," an epoch-making experiment in automatic writing), he quite naturally placed him beside a window through which one could see the tower, treated in a strikingly personal Cubistic idiom.

The Eiffel Tower paintings are probably Robert's most memorable and satisfying achievement. In the 1930s, the Delaunays developed a common idiom, based on

an innovative use of pure color and of intentionally repetitive geometric forms, which seem to reflect Sonia's familiarity with the Russian avant-garde. Robert Delaunay died in 1941 — he was 56 — and Sonia devoted the 10 years following his death to consolidating his reputation, which was then not all that it has since become. Only then, at the age of 65, did she return to her own work. She was active in many areas, including interior design, costumes, clothes and materials, and died in 1979 at the age of 94. The show at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris includes 150 items in which both Delaunays are equally represented.

"Robert and Sonia Delaunay," Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Sept. 8.

□

Catalonia and its capital, Barcelona, exercised an extraordinary influence on the evolution of art in the 20th century, as "Noces Catalanes," an exhibit at Artcurial, shows. Picasso, Dali and Miró hail from there, as do an impressive roster of important artists less known to the general public: Pablo Gargallo, Julio Gonzalez, Joaquim Torres-Garcia and, more recently, Modest Cuixart, Antoni Tàpies and Josep Guinovart.

The ascendancy of Barcelona in the Spanish art world begins in the 19th century, when the city became one of the centers of industry, art, literature and the theater flourished, and at the turn of the century the city was marked by the work of the architect Antonio Gaudí. More recently, a high craftsman like José Llorens Artigas collaborated with such colleagues as Miró, while pursuing his own elegant and low-key production.

"Noces Catalanes, Barcelona, 1870-1970," Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8 to July 30.

Spoleto U.S.A.: A Festival's Problems

By Bruce Smith
The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — The annual Spoleto Festival U.S.A. transforms this historic Southern city each spring into a kaleidoscope of the performing arts, but behind the scenes the festival's backers are wrestling with questions about its financial and artistic future.

On the balmy days of late spring, festivalgoers are busy enjoying what is billed as "the world's most comprehensive arts festival."

At dusk, a brass quintet sounds a classical fanfare and the audience pours into the historic Dock Street Theater to watch "Text Meeting," a comedy about Southern religious fanaticism. Across town, the opera crowd — in formal gowns, tuxedos and blue jeans — troops into the modern Gaillard Municipal Auditorium for an evening of Puccini.

Relief from temperatures of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Centigrade) can be found on the sunny lawn of an Ashley River plantation, where cool jazz can be soaked up with a variety of alcoholic concoctions.

The festival, which opened May 24 and continues through Sunday, was founded by the Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Gian Carlo Menotti nine years ago as a companion to his Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy.

This highlights of this year's program were the debut as an opera director of the Australian cineast Bruce Beresford, "Text Meeting," and a dance series featuring five promising U.S. dance companies.

In all, Spoleto and the city-run companion festival called Piccolo Spoleto offer 600 performances, featuring 1,400 performers over 17 days.

Spoleto annually attracts about 100,000 festivalgoers, who pump about \$40 million into the economy of Charleston, the port city where the Civil War began.

But Spoleto has its financial worries. When the season opened, the \$3.1-million budget was running \$300,000 in the red. Word of the shortfall came just weeks after last season's \$250,000 deficit was finally retired.

However, community leaders rallied to Spoleto's aid, donating more than \$110,000 by the time the festival was half over.

Menotti told a news conference at the beginning of this year's festival he was not about to sacrifice art for a few more box-office sales.

If the object were simply to sell tickets, he said, the festival could stage "The King and I" or stage "a circus or something."

Mayor Joseph P. Riley Jr., who was instrumental in bringing Spoleto to Charleston, said the festival had prompted "an explosion of interest in the arts" in the city, adding: "If there is anyone anywhere who questions the importance of the arts to a city, have them come to Charleston."

Perhaps the biggest challenge facing the festival is the future artistic direction of Spoleto, which

until now has been Menotti's prerogative.

Four years ago, however, he announced that he was looking for a successor to assume artistic responsibilities for both the Italian and American festivals. But he said he had not been able to find a suitable candidate "conversant with both Italy and America" and at the same time "knowledgeable of all the arts and a good administrator."

Menotti acknowledged the difficulties of the job, adding that after his 75th birthday next year, he would have to think seriously about passing on the festival leadership. "The important thing is that Spoleto not die," he said.

A third Spoleto festival is scheduled to begin in Australia in 1986 under Menotti's artistic direction. He has also had offers to stage Spoleto festivals in other U.S. cities. Meanwhile, he insisted the Charleston festival would continue.

"You have one thing that assures you the festival is going to stay here," he said. "You have Charleston. I've been invited to many places and Charleston has a charm that is unique in this country."

New Display at Williamsburg

United Press International

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The opening of an underground museum and study center on the site of the United States' first insane asylum will make Williamsburg a center for scholarship in the decorative arts.

The new DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery, which opens June 10, complements the educational aspect of Colonial Williamsburg, a living museum begun by the late John D. Rockefeller Jr. 60 years ago. It displays for the first time one of the best collections of its kind in the United States, including furniture, textiles, ceramics, silver, pewter, prints, paintings, weapons,

musical instruments, and scientific and mechanical objects.

The siting of the museum presented some problems since accessibility dictated that it be within the 173-acre (70-hectare) historic district, where new structures must be built on old foundations.

Kevin Roche, a Connecticut-based architect, designed a "non-building" of 10 galleries built underground, entered through the reconstructed Public Hospital, originally built in 1773.

Ten years and \$17 million later, the Public Hospital has been rebuilt to house displays of how mental patients were treated and act as a gateway to the museum.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Policy for Nicaragua

President Reagan's yearlong haggling with Congress over how to aid the rebels attacking Nicaragua continues. The Senate has voted for a "humanitarian" subsidy; the balkier House votes again Tuesday. And how, asks the president, is it possible to have a policy for Nicaragua?

But what policy? Henry Kissinger, whose commission tried to guide the administration, is baffled: "It is absolutely unclear to me how a vital interest can be served by a \$14-million project. If that were all there is to it, you could go to a foundation and get the money."

That \$14 million was the aid the administration deemed essential to preserving a 15,000-man army operating in and against Nicaragua. If Congress refuses the money, warned Secretary of State George Shultz, it may hasten the day when it has to consider direct military action. What drama for Band-Aids.

What needs to be asked, calmly, is whether the administration has feasible means to a plausible end. Its objectives have so far been defined only by a vague and negative slogan: No more Cubans, no more Vietnamese. Presumably, that means no acquiescence in the creation of a second Soviet dependency and base for subversion in the Americas, but also no frontal attack by U.S. troops that would degenerate into a long guerrilla war. Hence the attractiveness of attacking Nicaragua with a CIA-run army of Nicaraguan dissidents.

Yet that army is politically compromised by many of its members' past associations, and it lacks the power to unseat the Sandinists. The "contra" warriors have probably inflicted costly damage, but their attacks have also been used to justify denials of freedom that the United States deplors. The clear desire of

Congress has been to disband this army, or at least retire it, to give diplomacy a chance.

The trouble is that the choice of tactics presupposes a set of clear objectives. But, as Mr. Kissinger complained in an interview in the Los Angeles Times, the administration has failed both in its military and its diplomatic exertions to specify what it aims to achieve. Is it guarantees against Soviet and Cuban bases, and the withdrawal of Cuban advisers from Nicaragua? Or is it a more profound transformation of the regime? If that, is it enough for the Sandinists to permit some democracy and opposition, or are they to be overthrown?

From a well-wishing insider, Mr. Kissinger's puzzlement is devastating: "I think there is no precise relationship between the rhetoric we put forward and the steps we are taking. . . . I do not fully understand which of the many possible objectives the rhetoric is supposed to accomplish. Secondly, it is not clear how the measures that have been put forward will achieve even the minimum objectives."

Another former national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, has told the House of Representatives that CIA support for the "contras" might have been useful in preventing the export of revolution or in pressing the Sandinists for an accommodation. But he now believes that the operation will only shed blood on all sides and "simply will not work."

Congress, indeed, should not second-guess a president as he administers an agreed and delicate policy. But there is nothing irreparable about withholding support for an impulse to violence without purpose. Let the Reagan administration state its aims and their likely cost. Then let Congress choose among them and get out of the way.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

General Motors Adapts

As an example of industrial renewal, General Motors is now the most interesting company in the United States. Its acquisition of Hughes Aircraft, which makes missiles and advanced electronic equipment, is one of a series of ventures by which GM is not only broadening its business but — much more difficult — changing its internal structure and character.

Buying Hughes is not merely a matter of obtaining technology. A company as rich as GM can buy whatever it needs in the way of patents, blueprints and people who know how to use them. GM is trying to go much further and turn itself into an organization that, despite its size, can absorb new technology fast and put it to work effectively. The people running GM see in Hughes not only a high degree of engineering ability and some profitable defense contracts, but also a style of management that has been successful at encouraging innovation and applying it to a field in which products rapidly become obsolete.

Fifteen years ago GM was a rigidly hierarchical company, set in its ways and self-confident to the point of myopia. When a company has made as much money as GM had made for as many years, its management finds it hard to think that it may not have all the answers. Then the shocks began: the rises in gasoline prices, the tightening of environmental regulation, the customers' shift to smaller cars and, above all, the loss of one-fourth of the market

to imports. GM spent enormous amounts of money to adjust, but its labor productivity is still not up to Japanese levels.

Finally, GM seemed to lose its temper. With the corporate jaw firmly set, it evidently decided to do whatever was necessary, however radical, to regain its position.

It went into a joint venture with its chief rival, Toyota, to see whether Japanese production methods — meaning labor relations — could work in an American factory. It bought a data processing company, Electronic Data Systems, where the incentives are designed to encourage employees to take risks. It embarked on its Saturn project, founding an entirely new company within GM to build a new car. (Why not have Chevrolet build it? Because GM's management wants it built differently, with a disregard for tradition and established practice that Chevrolet might find difficult.) Now GM has added another large subsidiary with experience in suddenly changing technologies and markets.

GM's experiments in industrial organization are going to have a powerful influence on the American economy, and it will be an influence for the better. Other companies, under similar pressures, alternate between blaming the government and blaming imports. GM has embarked on a more vigorous response. The audacity of its strategy commands respect.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

More Party Switching

Are we beginning to see the rationalization of American political parties, as long foreseen and sometimes advocated by political scientists, with conservatives clustering in an enlarged Republican Party and the last remaining Republican liberals leaving for the Democratic ranks? Well, maybe. Certainly we are seeing something unusual.

Former Massachusetts governor Edward J. King got up early Monday morning to go to town hall in Winthrop and switch parties. The prospect is that Mr. King will run for governor as a Republican next year against the incumbent Democrat, Michael Dukakis.

That will not be a novel experience. Mr. King beat Mr. Dukakis in the 1978 primary and then, after four years in office, lost to him in 1982. They stand for diametrically opposed policies in theory, although they have converged in practice; Governor Dukakis will be campaigning on the buoyancy of the Massachusetts economy, which many of his backers will concede is due in large part to the cuts cut championed by Governor King. On cultural issues, however, they remain far apart. The glib Mr. Dukakis and the painfully inarticulate Mr. King personify the longtime split between gown and town in New England politics.

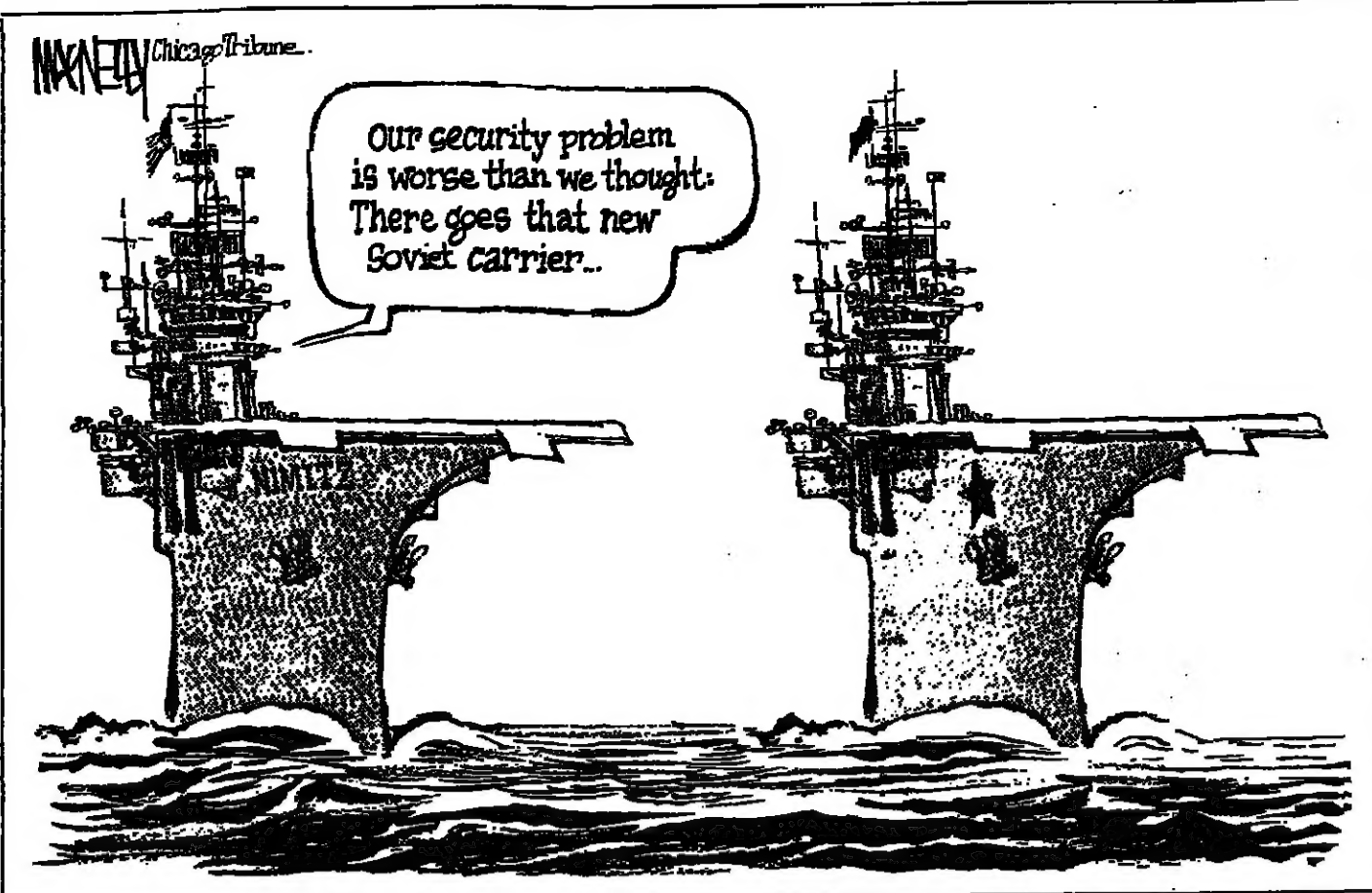
At the White House the conversion of former Governor King was hailed as a sign of the

strength of the Republican Party. There is a real possibility that in four of the 10 largest states holding gubernatorial elections next year — Texas, Florida, Michigan and now Massachusetts — the Republicans will be running a former Democrat with a good chance to win. In Massachusetts, Mr. King may even have former Democrats running as Republicans for lieutenant governor and attorney general. Former Democrat Ronald Reagan must be cheered at the prospect.

The Democrats' initial response has been to grumble that the party switchers are, as the Democratic chairman in Massachusetts, Chester Atkins, said of Mr. King, "self-serving and opportunistic." Of course they are, but then how many politicians don't serve themselves and take advantage of opportunities?

Mr. King and the rest fit plausibly enough under the Republican umbrella. The Democrats would do better to boast that the Republicans produce so few talented politicians that they must raid the Democratic farm clubs to fill their big league slots. But this is mostly inside baseball. The party switching, at the least, will enliven some important political races in 1986, which in turn may tell us whether these switches are symbolic of more general shifts among the voters themselves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST



The Presidency Again: Time for Common Sense

By William Pfaff

PARIS — An article of mine on this page (May 20) concerning the imperial trappings and overbearing security measures surrounding the American presidency has provoked enough comment to justify a few more words on the subject.

The threat of terrorism, most often cited in justification of the present arrangements, clearly is an important consideration. However, the last serious political attempt upon an American president's life — if we put aside conspiracy theories concerning Lee Harvey Oswald — was the Puerto Rican nationalists' attempt to kill Harry Truman in 1950.

The present security arrangements are worthy of wartime. They would be appropriate if the threat to President Reagan were that of a quasi-military commando operation. But that is not the case.

Obviously, such an assault upon Mr. Reagan and his guards is possible. Almost anything is possible. The

three presidents and several other major American political figures who have been attacked since 1960, however, have been the victims of cranks and psychopaths — the obsessive American "loner." It is not necessarily wise to let the standards of American public life be dictated by the worst-case analyses of the Secret Service, an organization with an institutional interest in worst cases.

The question is whether the effort today put into the president's protection really justifies the political and psychological costs that are paid.

Is the president, with these troops of armed men, the armored cars, helicopters and fortress White House, that much safer than the Prince of Wales, guarded by his single detective? The Prince of Wales, moreover, does confront a serious terrorist organization with an interest in killing

him, the IRA, which already has killed Lord Mountbatten and British cabinet ministers and has tried to kill the prime minister.

Is the American president safer than the presidents of Italy or of France, or the West German chancellor, or the Canadian prime minister, some of whom are or have been under much more serious and specific terrorist threats? Yet they are protected without the gigantic and obtrusive apparatus of the U.S. Secret Service.

The American system, for all its machine-gun-bearing bodyguards, its walkie-talkies, metal detectors, anti-aircraft guns on the White House roof and dragons' teeth tank traps outside, could not stop John W. Hinckley Jr. from shooting President Reagan in the middle of downtown Washington in March 1981.

It did not stop two different women from trying shots at President

Gerald Ford in September 1975.

What saved Mr. Ford from Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, a Charles Manson fan, was that she had not discovered that a Colt automatic does not go off merely by pulling the trigger but has first to be armed; and Sara Jane Moore had her pistol knocked aside by a quick-witted bystander.

The Secret Service's measures did not save John F. Kennedy from a determined rifleman.

The sad fact is that the danger of assassination comes with the job.

On the evidence, an American president is in a lot more danger from the Squeaky and clean-cut John Hinckleys and ex-marine Lee Harvey Oswald than from Moslem Qadhafi or Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The danger to him can be minimized by sensible precautions, but it cannot be eliminated other than by total isolation of the president. There is a point on the security curve where precautions do more harm to the presidency than good. In my view that point was passed long ago.

A president is servant of the people. He is not a monarch. He does not embody the continuity or legitimacy of the state. He is replaceable, and indeed is regularly replaced. Upon his death in office, violent or otherwise, the Constitution has provided another official automatically to assume his responsibilities.

Is a reform of security possible? It is imaginable. A brave president could simply refuse to be guarded like this. Congress would go along. He could insist upon the prudent but unobtrusive security measures that other chiefs of state find adequate. I myself would think Ronald Reagan a man capable of making such a decision. Whatever the dispute over his policies, his courage and common sense are indisputable.

A second reform that can and should be carried out concerns press coverage of the president. There is no rational purpose served by more than 200 reporters plus hundreds of technicians following the president everywhere he goes. Their presence has been a major force in the imperialism of the presidency.

It has become a mark of competitive status for a newspaper to have its own man or woman in the presidential entourage. Most would admit that they perform no useful function listening to statements perfectly well reported by news agencies, witnessing ceremonies better watched on television, and writing the same empty stories as their colleagues.

The proper job of a White House correspondent is to report what is going on inside government, and, if he or she is good, to report why. That is not served by dogging the president's footsteps through countries that the Washington writer usually knows little or nothing about, writing on economic or diplomatic questions usually better handled by correspondents stationed abroad or by specialists back in the United States.

By sensible pool arrangements, the press could make an immense contribution to the disinstitutionalization of the presidency. The current obsessive, unceasing attention to presidential personality and favor, to every move the president makes, every one of his remarks, every slip of the tongue, every rift among his attendants and jealousy in his entourage, has heavily contributed to turning the office of the chief magistrate of the American republic into what sometimes seems the seraglio of an empire, and of a declining empire at that.

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The writer is president of the Ford Foundation. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

America Should Have a Youth Corps

By Franklin Thomas

NEW YORK — Despite economic recovery, America's labor market seems to have shut down for young people. While it is estimated that five to six million part-time jobs will become available this summer, this falls far short of demand and will have only a limited effect on the mounting year-round jobless rate for youth.

While total national unemployment hovers near 7.2 percent, youth joblessness stands at 16 percent for whites, 24 percent for Hispanics and 43 percent for blacks.

The reasons for failure to absorb young workers are familiar. Industrial and technological changes generate fewer entry-level jobs; manufacturing has fled the inner city for suburbs and now, increasingly, for other shores; many youngsters are not adequately taught workplace skills and attitudes.

This summer, before more teenagers are abandoned to the bleak lands of the unemployed, let us renew the idea of national youth service.

Proponents of such a program share the conviction that young people represent a vastly underused resource that should be encouraged to offer itself in the service of society, the economy and national defense. They believe a system of youth service might help dampen the incidence among youth of drug and alcohol abuse, crime and vandalism, unwanted pregnancies and other symptoms of alienation.

Most important, national service could be more than a repair shop for social damage or a way to keep

youngsters occupied. It could help them sort out their identities, build lifetime principles and develop more respect for self and society.

Congress last year passed a bill that would have created an American Conservation Corps to put youngsters to work in parks and public lands. President Reagan vetoed that bill. The strongest leadership on behalf of youth service has come from states and municipalities. Consider these examples:

The New York City Volunteer Corps. Many participants in this city-funded organization are high school dropouts. Members earn \$80 a week staffing a shelter for the homeless, rehabilitating city parks and taking oral histories from residents of a geriatric center. Those completing the 12-month program are awarded college and educational vouchers to provide free schooling.

The California Conservation Corps. Assignments for this \$35-million-a-year program funded by California's Natural Resources Department range from repairing dams to clearing salmon streams to assisting forest-fire brigades.

The Northwest Youth Corps. In this summer-only environmental program in Eugene, Oregon, crews of young workers are hired directly by private businesses for short-term assignments. The logging industry has used the corps to help replant forests after timber harvest.

In all, more than 30 such pro-

grams are taking shape around the country. While some, such as Pennsylvania's year-old Conservation Corps, are targeted at the economically disadvantaged, others, like the California corps, recruit from a wide spectrum of social and educational backgrounds. One notable effort, the Youth Action Project in the East Harlem section of New York City, specifically seeks society's most difficult youngsters and helps them devise their own community service programs.

Not only do these programs help develop values and attitudes that go with responsible adulthood. Studies also show that work experience — even part-time jobs — together with general education and skill training can significantly improve a young person's long-term employment and earnings prospects.

The federal government should study the successful examples of local youth service programs to design a national program.

Clearly, a number of concerns would have to be considered — program design, the extra costs imposed on a deficit-burdened budget, the effect on military recruitment, rural vs. urban settings, attitudes of organized labor, etc. All the same, national service is a compelling idea that merits trying. The important point is making the commitment before youth unemployment rates get even worse.

The writer is president of the Ford Foundation. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Meantime, Go Ahead and Be Shocked

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — So you made a commitment when you were young that you would never, ever become the sort of adult who turned purple at the sight of Elvis's pelvis. Nor would you ever ask a Beate. "What do you call that haircut?" You would say cool. You would, at any cost, understand.

Up to now, all things considered, you've done pretty well. When your daughter bought the \$30 ripped T-shirt, you did not cut off her allowance. All you said was, "Do you think that's your best color?"

When your son came home with a pierced ear, you did not go into your mother's fainting routine. You offered him rubbing alcohol and then stayed awake all night trying to remember which ear meant gay. And when the 10th grade English class you taught went punk, you did not ban the Mohicans. You went ahead teaching "Romeo and Juliet" to the girl in the front row, just as if she did not have pink hair and a safety pin in her left nostril.

Indeed, at no time did you ever utter a threatening or humiliating word to a skinned, although you practiced your yoga breathing a good deal. You and your friends would tell each other that behind every male bracelet was a fragile adolescent ego searching for identity. The worst thing you ever did was utter the parenting mantra of the child psychologists: "I love you, but I don't love what you are doing."

So what did it get you? What was your reward for all this understanding? You got Madonna.

Madonna of the belly button. Madonna of the "virgin" T-shirts. Madonna of the blonde hair and black roots. Madonna of the black lace bras under see-through shirts. Little Madonnas to the right of you and the left of you.

Now you ask, where did you go wrong? Well, don't look for an answer in the stars. Look for it, if you must, where I found it, in the movie "Desperately Seeking Susan."

I promise you this is not a de-motivated teen film. It is a terrific farce about a bored housewife, Roberta, who fantasizes herself into the amoral, anarchistic, sleazy life of Susan. Susan is played by Madonna, who is playing herself.

This movie is more than a vehicle for the rock star; it is a subtext for the whole Madonna phenomenon. The heroine, Roberta, feels about Susan the way a groupie feels about Madonna, which is the way a middle-class adolescent feels about the rebel. She is in awe. There, are you beginning to get it?

Roberta, standing in for every good girl, is the delayed adolescent whose naughtiest act is finishing a birthday cake after her husband tells her not to. By contrast, Susan-Madonna is pure ego, unencumbered by guilt, family, conscience, and certainly unencumbered by class, middle or otherwise.

If you study this subtext, Madonna's black lace bras and white lace stockings become the 1985 female

version of Brando's leather jacket, Ringo's bangs and Elvis's pumps. The middle-class life that is being mocked is updated, but the theme is an adolescent classic: one generation rebelling against its elders.

This is where you find the truth about the current plague of Madonna groupies. The same old adolescent need to rebel has run up against an escalating adult wall of tolerance. The more accepting the adults, the more outrageous the young. These are the freaks who evolve when you raise the freak-out threshold. Think about it.

Think about how hard it is for kids to shock the sort of elders who once played in college productions of "Hair." Imagine rebelling against today's parents who accept rebellion as a normal stage of life. Try being outrageous in front of a teacher who refuses to notice that you have waxed your eyebrows off and wear black lipstick on the upper lip and white on the lower.

The results of all this are that you are left to grind your teeth and suppress your horror while the terminally tacky young talk like hell-on-adults and wear black lace training bras to the breakfast table.

The one thing you misunderstand is how the young long to be misunderstood. So, the next time you see a girl giggling her belly button down the street, take my advice. Stand still, look her straight in the eye and scream. Go ahead, fake it if you have to. It's all for the sake of the children.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Don't Shout At Romania In Distress

By Flora Lewis

BUCHAREST — The roses are blooming deliciously along the main avenues. With the warm weather, people look good enough in bright summer clothes. There is still flair in this city, which once took pride in being called the "Paris of the East."

But it is misleading. Romania is in bad shape, perhaps the worst in the Communist bloc in terms of people's lives and hopes. The economy was run down by more than a generation of big mistakes — crash investment in badly conceived industrialization schemes, the usual burdens on agriculture of rigid collectivization, then incurrence of a huge Western debt.

Nicolae Ceausescu, the supreme and unchallengeable leader since 1965, determined to retire the debt quickly so as to maintain national elbow room. That might sound like orthodox capitalist policy, but it isn't. It is being done by reducing living standards so sharply, cutting everyday consumption so drastically that the policy could not be followed in a society with any choice.

Nobody is starving; this is not Africa. And nobody is shooting or tramping people; this is not Beirut or a soccer match in Brussels. In fact there is a glum, drudging calm. But life is very difficult, with hours and hours of standing in queues just to find enough food to fill stomachs.

There is a "second economy," an elaborate, unofficial system of barter and trading favors to ease the rough edges of imposed austerity. There are a few people with practically no heat, and even now there is scarcely any light after nightfall. Television broadcasts for only two hours so as to save electricity, and then it is mostly dreary propaganda boasting of fine harvests and fat cows when there is nothing in the shops.

Romanians, who always looked down on their Bulgarian neighbors as rather backward and constricted, now watch Bulgarian television because they find it so much livelier. "Imagine," said one, "we've got to the point where we envy Bulgarians, they're better off now."

That is a reflection on the actual impact of a policy of relative autonomy from the Soviet Union. Bulgaria is Moscow's most devoted ally. Since the mid-1950s the Romanian regime has carried popularity, at home and in the West, by occasionally thumbing its nose at the Kremlin. It seemed to work at first, but from the public's point of view it is no substitute for a reasonable diet and breathing room.

The current economic policy tends to increase dependence on the Soviets, in any case. Soviet energy supplies are essential, and more and more they have to be paid in "hard goods," that is, food and products in demand on the domestic market.

The phrase is somewhat new, extending the distinction between "hard currency" and less desirable nonconvertible money to a distinction of goods that find an eager market from those less readily accepted.

There is no sign of serious Soviet displeasure with Romania's forays into a more independent foreign policy, such as attending the Los Angeles Olympics when all other Soviet allies had to boycott, or being the only Warsaw Pact member to maintain relations with Israel.

Neither is there any sign of moves for reform in Romania, such as those that have stirred other Eastern countries. This remains a Stalinist system, no challenge at all to the stodgy ideologies in Moscow.

To that extent, the blast lost loose by U.S. Ambassador David Friedman just after he resigned last month was misguided. The Romanian regime has entered its eighth year with a peculiar sense of dampening a thousand or more would-be emigrants to America in West Berlin during the last two weeks in May. It was a defiant way of saying to Washington, "If you insist on shouting about human rights and emigration, take these." Mr. Friedman rightly called it a "mini-Marx."

Now it has quietly ended. But Mr. Friedman's outburst was not only undiplomatic. His complaint that the State Department is too soft on Romania was a prime example of the futility of clumsy, noisy confrontation in foreign policy.

There is no need to wear blinders to what is going on here, to cheer the regime because it does not regularly echo the Soviet line. Neither does it serve an American purpose to make a fuss. Policy requires nuance, a sense of what is possible for America's influence and of what is beyond the reach of U.S. decision.

It is necessary to be as well informed as possible about other countries that share the one and only Earth, but that is not enough. There is also a need for subtle understanding of what can be done to nudge the world along toward the satisfaction of common human needs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Pretext in Ulster

Regarding the news feature "Ulster Divisions Too Strong for a Protestant Minister" (May 24):

Comment is called for on Jo Thomas's report about the Reverend David Armstrong's departure from Northern Ireland. The religious divisions that underpin the political divisions are nowhere as simplistic as hatred between Catholics and Protestants. You do not see Catholic priests ostracized for friendship with Protestants. A significant part of the Protestant-Unionist population has taken to anti-sectarianism in what seems to be an attempt to cover the political aspects of the Irish problem with irrelevant religious sectarianism.

It is a tragedy that Mr. Armstrong has suffered at the hands of these people, but if he preached the importance of loving Catholics, he should

have stayed true to his beliefs and stayed in Linnavady to show that Irish people would not bend to prejudice.

HILARY HOUSE,
London.

Ranking Cuban Power

Regarding the opinion column "Managua Arms, Havana Loans, Washington Trembles" (May 30):

William Pfaff writes that ranking Cuba immediately behind the United States as a Western Hemisphere military power is preposterous, and he recites a litany of convincing statistics. However, he omits to mention that Cuba, in addition to its own military, provides bases for Soviet troops and equipment, which are included in his figures. The omission should be pointed out.

J.S. MASON Jr.,
Madrid.

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Don't Show
At Roman
In Distre
By Flora Lewis

TURKEY

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 8-9, 1985

Page 7

Debt Payments Testing Economy

By Uli Schmetzer

ANKARA — Turkey's bold reforms, often criticized for making the rich richer and the poor poorer, face their first major test this year with the repayment of \$3.3 billion in interest and services on the country's foreign debt.

In fact, this year's record payments (of which \$1.55 billion alone is interest) and another \$3.6-billion payout in 1986, are viewed at home and abroad as the battlefield on which Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's 18-month-old government may stand or fall.

Even the International Monetary Fund, which praised the Ozal reforms last year, is acutely aware of the political and financial implications of the debt commitments. In May, it granted Turkey a stand-by agreement for the next three months "to put its house in order."

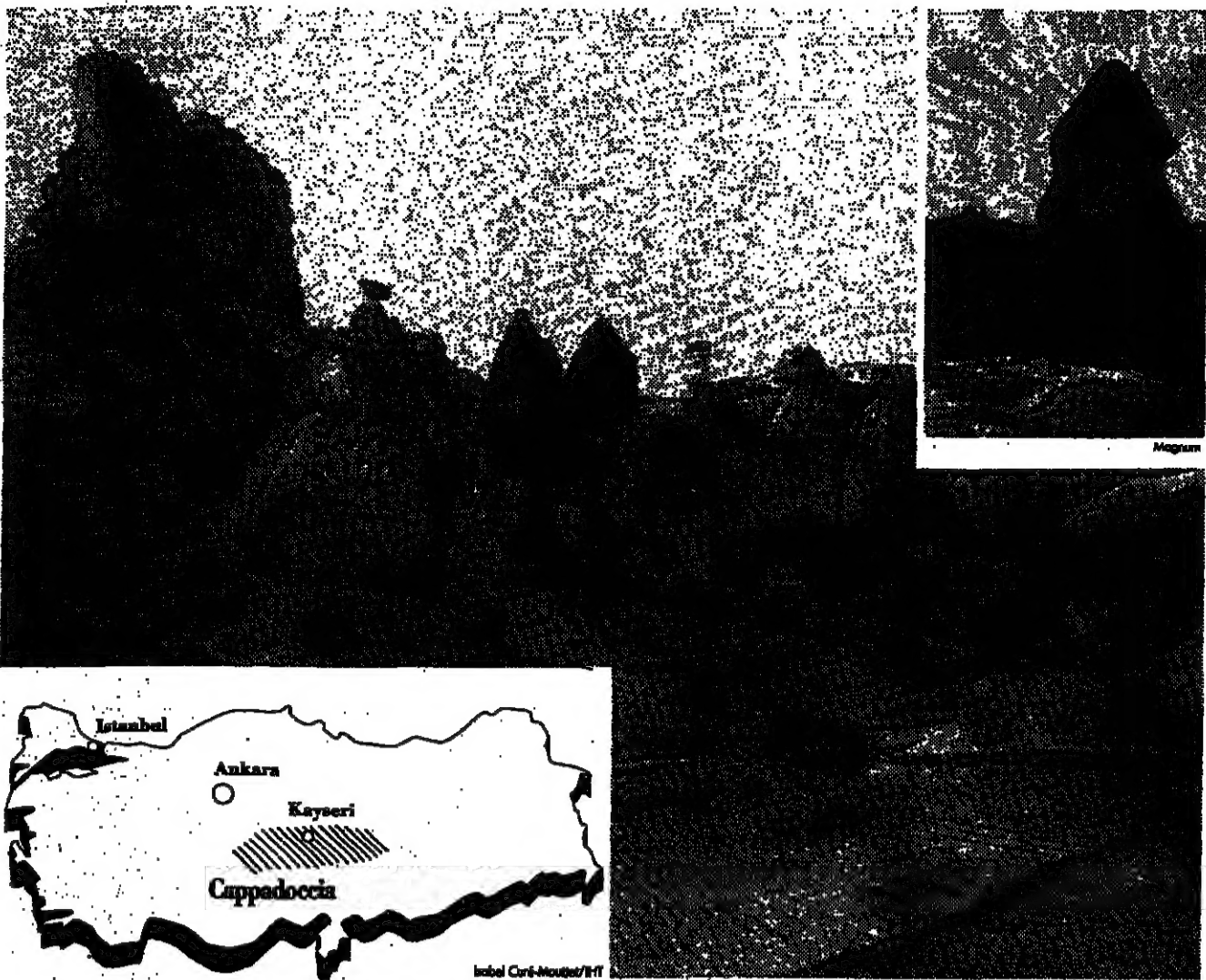
When he was elected, Mr. Ozal embarked on a crash course, turning a previously state-controlled economy into a free-market economy along West European lines. His policy stimulated exports, fixed realistic exchange rates, attracted investments and brought a sudden flood of wealth to traders and banks.

But the new riches have not filtered down to the majority of the population, squeezed by a domestic austerity program that fixed wages far below the inflation rate and made the price of goods shoot up by at least 10 percent alone in the last months after the government applied value-added-tax measures to build up revenue for a budget deficit running at 5 percent of gross national product.

Although the ban on imports was lifted, only the affluent can afford to buy expensive foreign goods in a country where the unemployment rate runs at an official 16.5 percent (with no unemployment benefits), inflation at 52 percent and average annual income last year was \$1,368.

The brunt of all austerity measures has been borne by the lower-middle and working-class whose real wage earnings over the last five years were eroded by more than 50 percent. The question remains how long a traditionally passive working class (muzzled by an official trade union) can be expected to bear the burden of an economic policy that has seen Turkey gain good credit rating abroad by lowering the standard of living at home.

Still there is unanimous confidence (Continued on Page 9)



In Cappadocia: Orchards and fields in front of dwellings carved out of the hills. Inset: a peasant family's home.

The Cappadocia Area: A Fantasy Land For Tourists, Rich in Religious History

By James Dorsey

UGURB — A fantasy land rising up in sandy cones against a barren background, central Turkey's region of Cappadocia is deservedly one of the wonders of the world.

Pyramidal, pointed soft-rock "fairy chimneys," with protective mushroom-like caps, dot a region where Christians once dug out refuges in eroding geo-morphological structures from Roman and Moslem invaders.

The unpredictable and peculiar rock formations spur one's imagination to roam through a region whose history is still intact.

Cappadocia can be toured in a day from the Turkish capital of Ankara, but it deserves two or three days.

The central city of Ugurb, with its clean, moderately priced hotels and vast number of carpet shops, serves as a tourist base.

In the quiet village of Goreme, a 20-minute drive from Ugurb

through the heart of Cappadocia, the small Saksgan hotel built into the rocks gives guests a taste of life in ancient times at \$5 a night for a double room, while in the nearby Kaya hotel the region's wine flows out of the tap in the guest rooms.

Goreme, a loosely defined area bordered in the south by the road linking Ugurb to the ancient capital of Nevsehir, a city with a population of 200,000, which now governs the province to which it has lent its name, and in the north by the Kizil Irmak (Red) River, owes its beauty to the eruption of several volcanoes, which scattered their volcanic dust, ashes and lava in the surrounding lakes and valleys.

Over the past 3,000 years, successive erosions helped shape the myriad rock forms in which early Christians carved whole cities.

An open-air museum, a section of Goreme closed off by the government to protect some of the finest examples of the region's structures, offers visitors the

opportunity to visit simple vaulted seventh- and eighth-century churches with frescoes ranging from primitive clay forms to detailed Byzantine icons, monasteries, dormitories and dining rooms.

With religious zeal — and as protection from persecution by the Romans and others — the Christians hid out in the soft rock. The doors to their churches and private quarters were often barely noticeable from the outside, and narrow entrances provided additional protection.

Many of the hollowed-out fairy chimneys, which punctuate the landscape, served as monk cells and one-room residences.

Cappadocia's unmatched geology offered an ideal site to the Christian tradition of monasticism and family and communal life in isolation.

Perhaps the most stunning rock pinnacle formations are located in Pasabag on the road leading north

from Goreme into the Zelve Valley, often described as Cappadocia's Pink Resin. Two parallel canyons extend side by side into a narrow and deep valley whose flanks are pockmarked with the entrances to homes and churches.

Seeking New Trade Role As the East-West Bridge

By Mustafa R. Gursel

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has been traveling the world, spreading the word that all roads to the Middle East can go through Turkey. His message: "Turkey has a unique geographical and cultural position in the Middle East. Come and invest here, for we can act as a bridge between East and West."

For years, Turkey had wooed its European allies, seeking to become a full member of the European Community and an equal partner in Europe. Under Mr. Ozal's leadership, there are signs of a change from that approach.

Turkey's relationship with some of its European allies, with some European institutions and especially with the EC can be described as "cool" if not "frozen." The EC has been critical of the new democracy founded in Turkey in 1983, and some EC countries have been calling on the community to keep Turkey out because, from their point of view, this democracy does not match up to European standards.

Apart from political criticism, the EC is also refusing to release around \$400 million of aid promised to Turkey in the late 1970s. There are also quota restrictions imposed on certain Turkish exports to the community like textiles.

As a result, the relationship between Ankara and Brussels is shaky. Although the aim is still full membership in the community, Turkish officials and businessmen alike are upset over the European attitude.

Mr. Ozal, during his April visit to Washington, strongly criticized the Europeans. The prime minister, a technocrat who is more interested in economic than political ties, is promoting alternatives for Turkey and seems to be fed up with Europe.

Mr. Ozal's visit to Washington

had already been labeled a success. Saying that "I have been preaching and practicing Reaganomics in Turkey before Mr. Ronald Reagan came to power himself," Mr. Ozal appealed to American business enterprises to come to Turkey. Instead of concentrating only on increased military aid, he emphasized joint ventures and increased trade.

The chairman of the U.S. House Armed Services committee, Representative Melvin Price, leading a 24-man delegation to Ankara and Istanbul, said in his departure statement on May 31: "As legislators we will do our best to strengthen Turkish-American relations and to help you to continue to develop through joint business ventures and economic assistance."

Mr. Price also said that he was going to suggest to the Reagan administration to formally invite President Kenan Evren to visit the United States.

There are reports in Ankara that a "free-trade agreement" between Washington and Ankara is being prepared. Such an agreement, if it becomes a reality, would further push Turkey out of Europe and into closer ties with the United States.

Mr. Ozal, during a trip to Japan in May, made the same appeal to Japanese firms. Accompanied by 73 Turkish businessmen, the prime minister promised special privileges to the Japanese at the planned free trade zones at several Turkish ports and he stressed the proximity of Turkey to Middle East markets.

Turkey started entering the Arab market as early as 1973, especially in construction projects. The initial contracts won by a small number of Turkish firms were mostly in Libya. During the first seven years, the value of all contracts won in the Middle East and North Africa came to around \$12 billion. The best year was 1981, when Turkish companies won contracts that amounted to more than \$5 billion.

Today, there are almost 300 Turkish companies involved in construction ventures abroad. However, the boom is over. As a result of the oil glut and the effects of the Iran-Iraq war, the market has begun to shrink.

Nevertheless, the opening has been gained, and 10 years' experience has been gained. Turkish companies have joined projects in Saudi Arabia, and there is an increasing development in relations between the two countries. When Mr. Ozal visited Riyadh in April, there were signs of a growing consensus for cooperation in military industries. It was also announced that the Saudis had agreed to provide \$110 million for development projects in Turkey in addition to \$250 million in the form of a standby credit.

Another Turkish success in the area has been to keep a neutral attitude throughout the Iran-Iraq war. As the only country that has continued a dialogue with both of the neighboring countries, Turkish trade with them has almost quadrupled since the conflict began five years ago. The hope is that when the war finally comes to an end and the massive rebuilding in both countries starts, Turkey will be rewarded for its neutrality and will get preferential treatment in construction projects and trade.

Although Turkey is a secular country, 99 percent of Turks are Moslems and this obviously has been an added advantage for them in doing business in the Middle East.

If Mr. Ozal's expectations are realized and foreign capital comes to Turkey, the country might indeed once again become a bridge between East and West. The signal he is giving Europeans now is that countries like the United States and Japan might be given a privileged place on this bridge if Europe continues to give Turkey the cold-shoulder treatment.

An Interview With Prime Minister Ozal

ANKARA — Turgut Ozal, Turkey's 57-year-old prime minister, is steering his country through a difficult period of transition from military to parliamentary rule.

Although his Anavatan Partisi (Motherland Party) gained an absolute majority of 211 seats out of 400 in the November 1983 general elections, three opposition parties were not allowed to participate in the polls.

For the last three decades, Mr. Ozal has championed a free-market economy for his country as a member of various administrations. From 1971 to 1973, he worked at the World Bank in New York, then as a senior manager in the Sabanci group, the second largest industrial conglomerate in Turkey, where he carried out the modernization of medium industries.

Mr. Ozal, an engineer and practicing Moslem, is proud of his rural roots. After an interview last month, he walked out into the rain in his waiting limousine, held his face toward the sky and shouted: "This is gold for Turkey."

The prime minister has inherited from his civilian and military predecessors a number of problems that continue to cast shadows over his successes in reinvigorating Turkey's economy. In the following excerpts from an interview with Uli Schmetzer and Mustafa R. Gursel, he discusses the new democracy's challenges, particularly in the area of human rights.

QUESTION: Mr. Prime Minister, it is often said that your country is a "guided democracy" and that the influence of the military is still far too great. How do you see the future of your country's democracy?

ANSWER: I think these are all lies made up by extreme-left groups in Europe. First of all, my party was elected by the people. We were not preferred by the military and if the military had that power, they would probably have put another party in power.

Certainly, we have had a prob-

lem of anarchy in previous periods. Therefore, we are very careful. When you talk about human rights, we have to look at the human rights of the silent majority, not a small group of people who want to do everything by themselves. I remember, four, five years ago, normal plain people could not go out in the streets after 9 P.M. This was a much more difficult case for human rights. Today, those people are quite happy. Twenty people are no longer killed every day. In order to reach this stage, we had to impose some martial law, some strict discipline. It was necessary. Now we are removing these one by one. We have reduced the duration of arrest from 45 to 30 days and we have checked our prisons and I can tell you very clearly there is not much difference between our prisons and European prisons, and although Turkey is a poor country, we spend too much on prisons compared to students in higher education.

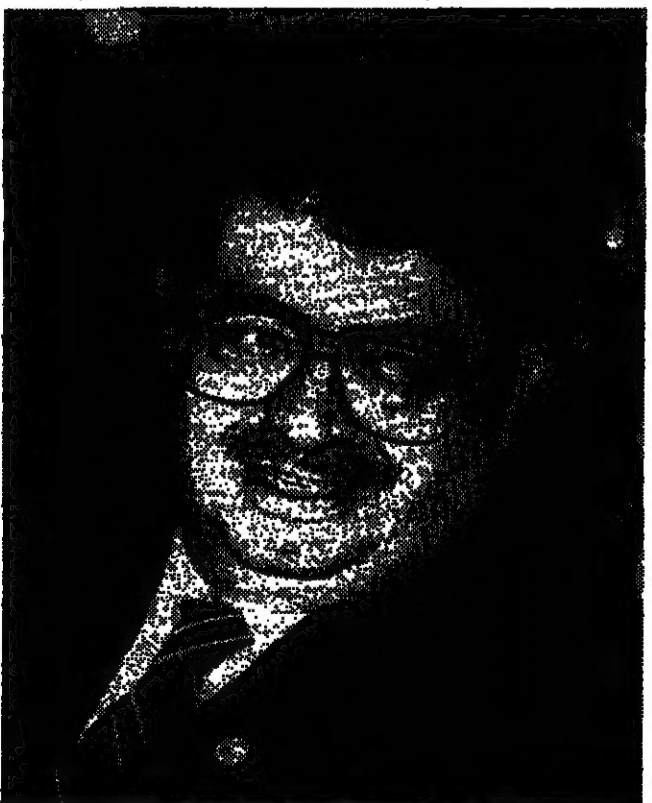
Q: Will all parties be allowed to participate in the next election?

A: Yes. In the recent elections, I mean in the local elections, all of them participated. All six of them.

Q: You have often spoken of the possibility of an amnesty. Do you envisage an amnesty in the near future?

A: We have passed a law which is being signed now. We cannot give amnesty to those who acted against the state. That is forbidden by the constitution. What we have done is that we have said to those who repent and give clues about their organization that we will reduce your sentences and in some cases we will not sentence you. Now, for the prisoners not charged with anarchy, we will try to study this summer a special amnesty. But it is very dangerous if you know that every time you have an amnesty, those people cause you more problems.

Q: You said during your visit to the United States [in March] that there are no political prisoners in Turkey, only terrorists. It is difficult to understand why members of the Peace Association or DISK [the outlawed Confederation of Pro-



Prime Minister Turgut Ozal

gressive Trade Unions of Turkey) are considered terrorists.

A: In the United States, the Communist Party is not forbidden but you have some rules that Communists cannot be in administration or have certain jobs. In our case, Communism is forbidden by law. If you make Communist propaganda, you will be jailed. The DISK people have been tried on this basis.

Q: And the Peace Association?

A: On the same basis: Communist propaganda.

Q: But surely it is difficult to say how much a person believes or is influenced by Communist ideology. This leaves a very gray area for the law.

A: There are cases when you claim you are a social democrat but you are really a Communist, just posing as a social democrat. Take the example of the DISK: The Communists financed their activities. But this is for the courts to decide.

Q: You have taken more cases of torture to court during your administration than anyone before you.

A: Some officials may do something, but there is no regular torture. In cases where there are claims, they are being studied and there are 100 policemen in jail right now, convicted of such practices.

(Continued on Page 10)

A PORTRAIT OF AKBANK

Balance sheet as at 1.1.1985	
US \$	
ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	610,397,799
Reserve requirements	242,847,011
Treasury Bonds	122,315,599
Loans	581,051,147
Participations	88,047,803
Bank premises and equipment	54,777,112
Other assets	162,926,106
Total assets	1,832,362,976
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,480,887,973
Central Bank	4,461,582
Other liabilities	223,924,284
Total liabilities	1,678,993,819
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	33,898,305
Reserves	119,470,852
Total stockholders' equity	153,369,157
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	1,832,362,976
PROFIT FOR 1984 (after taxes) US \$ 52,534,542	
Capital has been increased to US \$ 113 million as of March 1985	
(converted at TL. 442.80 = US \$ 1)	

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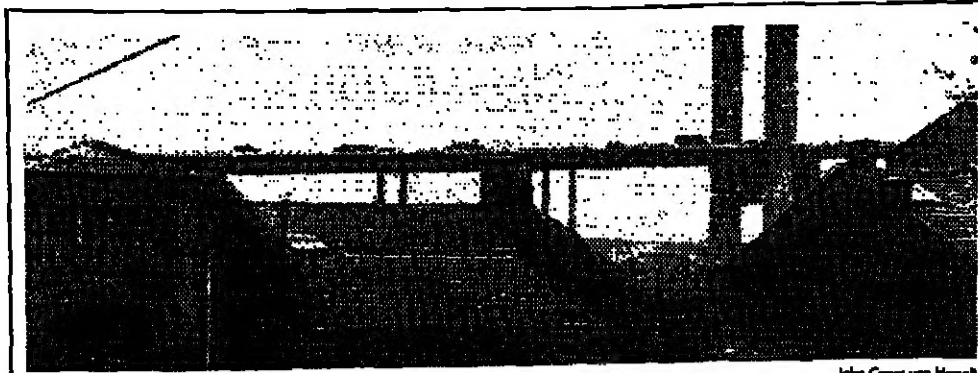
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A SPECIAL REPORT ON TURKEY



In the Horn area: The Bosphorus bridge built in 1973.

Istanbul Regilding the Golden Horn Area

ISTANBUL — The Golden Horn no longer stinks. And if Mayor Nevzat Ayaz has his way, it will soon be as blue as before. At a cost of \$88 million (a credit from the World Bank), Istanbul's city administration is demolishing "eyesores," constructing a new sewage system and remodeling the "old lady of the Bosphorus."

Gone already are buildings such as docks and open markets that gave the Horn that decadent derelict look, which lowers of the city called "charm." Gone, too, will be the old fish, fruit and vegetable markets along the waterfront, where traders from Genoa and Pisa held concessions in Byzantine days. (The markets are to be relocated on the outskirts of the city.)

Buildings and cranes have razed hundreds of buildings and gutted warehouses to clear a 2.2-million-square-meter (23.7-million-square-foot) space on the Euphrates and the Golden Horn. The general secretary of the city, Atanur Ozgur,

says the new face of the Horn will be determined by a worldwide project competition, to be held this year. But nobody doubts that the 20th-century look, with glass-house office blocks, underground garages and the occasional green spot, will come to the ancient city that straddles Europe and Asia. For a start, at least, the rebuilding will be restricted to the Eyup district.

Also to be retired are the smoke-belching ferry tramps that chug across the Horn. The first 10 catamaran speed boats, each seating 400 passengers, are arriving this year, part of a fleet of 150 similar vessels that will constitute a new waterway transportation system.

With a second Bosphorus bridge already financed by a joint Turkish-Japanese company (the first was completed in 1973), old Istanbul, the city of the seven hills, is suddenly being catapulted into the 20th century — sad news for many admirers of its leisurely Old World charm.

— ULI SCHMETZER

Ethnic Kurd Population Persists in Guerrilla War

ISTANBUL — "Happy is he who calls himself a Turk." When Kemal Ataturk coined that phrase, he might have been thinking of the host of ethnic groups he inherited from the shrunken Ottoman Empire and on which he had imposed, like it or not, a Turkish identity.

None of these groups have given the Turks more trouble at home than "the sons of Saladin," the almost mythical Kurd leader of the Crusades who inoculated his people with that fierce spirit of nationalism and indomitable independence that still characterizes most Kurds today.

Twice, in 1925 and 1930, the Kurds rose against the Ataturk reforms that turned them into Turks and suppressed their language and customs. Twice they were defeated. But they did not give up.

In Turkey's southeastern provinces, near the Euphrates River and around Lake Van, pockets of Kurdish rebels (officially known as "separatists") today continue to fight a guerrilla war for an autonomous state. Their struggle is as stubborn as that of fellow Kurds in Iraq and Iran.

Over the last 15 years, according to Kurdish sources, 250 Kurds have been executed for their part in the rebellion. Thousands are in jail. (No Kurd has been executed in Turkey since 1980, Turkish officials say.)

Almost every other day, Turkish newspapers report the deaths of soldiers (mainly members of anti-guerrilla units) and separatists during skirmishes. Turkey's southeast, around the city of Diyarbakir, where 80 percent of an estimated 7 million Kurds live, remains under martial law.

The government says that in the last nine months alone, 38 security officials, both military and civilian, were killed in fighting around six cities in the southeast. In the same clashes, 65 armed "separatists" lost their lives "when they refused to surrender," a government spokesman said. He added that 50 bystanders were also killed "by the separatists."

In the past, in Kurdish villages where people only speak Kurd (heavy prison penalties are imposed for distributing printed material in the language), where fields are still tilled by hand, girls are still "bought" from their parents and transportation is by ox wagon or donkey, the rebels could always find temporary refuge and food.

But that has changed. Journalists who have visited the area say resistance is waning. The Turkish Army has made coherent revolt impossible and only scattered guerrilla cells of four to six members make occasional sallies. The times are gone when rebels operated in fiefs, or "liberated zones."

"There is no coordinated resistance left in Turkey, though the Kurds fight on," a Kurdish representative in Europe admitted.

Fortunately for their opponents, the Kurds have always tended to form splinter movements, caused not so much by differences in ideology but by squabbles over leadership. Outside powers have frequently used the Kurds as instruments to destabilize the region.

In dismantling the lingering pockets of resistance, the Turkish Army has also been aided by a tacit agreement with Iraq. Under the accord, Turkish troops have, at least twice, penetrated deep into Iraqi territory (across an ungarded border) in pursuit of Kurdish rebels, who often seek refuge in Iraq.

Last week, Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut said: "Discussions are taking place to make it possible for Turkey to have a [military] operation into a neighboring country."

It was the first time a Turkish government official announced that Turkey was negotiating for the right to conduct a punitive expedition across the Iraqi border in pursuit of Kurdish rebels.

Ugur Mumcu, a writer and an expert on guerrilla warfare, says, however, that Syria has recently trained Armenian and Kurdish rebels in a joint camp. A booklet



Areas of Kurdish guerrilla activity in southeast.

available in London claims the two ethnic groups are fighting together now.

Officially, there are no Kurds in Turkey. Sometimes, officials refer to them as "mountain Turks" and some distinguish between "quality Kurds" (those who have integrated) and "terrorist Kurds."

When the governor of a southeastern province almost entirely inhabited by Kurds (to whom he speaks through an interpreter) was recently asked about the Kurdish problem, he shrugged his shoulders and said: "There are no Kurds in my province, just Turks."

There is no discrimination if a Kurd adapts. In a recent interview, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, born in the southeast, said: "Let me tell you that the Kurds are not an ethnic group in Turkey. I don't agree with that. There is no separation and today I don't know whether in

my ancestors there are Kurds or Turks because there were intermarriages and the language is very similar.

"We have the same complexion and there are many governors and generals to whom we never say you are a Kurd or a Turk. It doesn't make any difference."

Much of the Kurdish problem has its roots in the feudalistic and impoverished southeast, one of the Middle East's most backward regions.

However, the new Ataturk Hydroelectric Dam near Urfa will irrigate 700,000 hectares (1.73 million acres) of land, most of which is inhabited by Kurds.

The dam might yet give the Kurds a share of wealth, something ethnic expert feel "is certain to tie them closer to Turkey than law and talk of a unified identity."

— ULI SCHMETZER

Civil Rights Become a Rallying Point for Dissidents and the Official Opposition

ISTANBUL — Eighteen months after the return to a parliamentary government, Turkey's leaders are still reluctant to ease the restraints on civil rights. Instead, they prefer a "limited" democracy, safeguarded by the armed forces.

By the end of May, 23 of the 67 Turkish provinces were still under martial law, including the biggest cities, Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. Political parties are still subject to official approval, as are trade unions, which use their regained collective-bargaining power rather sparingly. Newspapers still receive orders from the censors, although less frequently.

It is hardly surprising then that in this period of transition the issue of human rights has become a rallying point for both muzzled dissidents and the official opposition. The topic has not been as popular in years — and that in a country where abuses have often been described as "an institutionalized malady" inherited from an imperial past.

Despite the call for more liberties, however, there seems to be no obvious alternative to the current semimilitary rule if Turkey does not want to revert to the dark days of the 1970s when armed political gangs murdered an average of 20 persons a day.

Still, even some government officials agree that there is a need for vast improvements in human rights, which tend to be trampled under the pretext of national security.

But the official reaction to the problem often seems bizarre: To placate growing demands for an amnesty, the government has approved a law reducing sentences and even granting immunity from punishment to those who "repent and collaborate" with the security forces.

Clamor for the abolition of martial law has been met with a legislative package that will give the police virtually the same powers — phone-tapping, searches without warrants, arrest on suspicion, cen-

sorship and the use of guns — now applied by the military-security apparatus under martial law.

When 92 percent of the Turkish electorate voted in favor of a new constitution in 1982, they also voted for maintaining Kemal Ataturk's 63-year-old law prohibiting Communist ideology. This law permits political opponents and dissidents to be arrested, charged and sentenced as "Communists" — a crime equivalent to being an "enemy of the state."

"Our constitution defends the state against individual rights rather than vice versa," said a member of Turkey's proscribed Peace Association. He prefers to remain anonymous so he cannot be accused of violating article 140, which punishes those making derogatory remarks against the state and the constitution.

"What you call liberal in America we call Communist in Turkey," a former Turkish ambassador, Mahmut Dikerdem, said. "In Turkey, Geraldine Ferraro would be

considered left because she signed a petition for human rights in Turkey."

Amnesty International in London said it had no figures available but the human rights organization quoted a Turkish government official who said in August 1984 that there were 7,500 political prisoners in the country. Western diplomatic sources say the real figure may be two or three times more.

And although accusations of abuses proliferate, Western diplomats and independent sources agree that the growing pressure, abroad and at home, has paid dividends — although it has failed to improve the seesaw game of courts that are empowered to acquit and retry defendants in what seems an eternal judicial merry-go-round.

Over the last five years, 110 security officials have been sent to jail for "inhuman" treatment of prisoners; over the same period, 897 complaints of torture were filed, and there have been convictions in only 46 cases so far.

Although a number of commissions have been able to inspect Turkish prisons in recent months, conditions in some jails, particularly military institutions where the hard core of so-called terrorists are held, remain below human dignity.

On the other hand, recently released intellectuals said that they had not been tortured. But they said they were handcuffed in twos and chain-shocked in a group.

Many inmates refuse to see relatives to avoid undergoing degrading body checks that include being stripped naked and examined in intimate parts. The same procedure is often applied to the visitor.

Such "precautions" appear superfluous if one remembers that a prisoner and a visitor can only communicate by telephone through a glass partition. During the 10-minute visit the prisoner is flanked by two guards who unplug the phone if there is talk of prison conditions.

Cells holding 30 persons are searched sporadically, and prisoners who refuse to evacuate them are beaten.

A former prisoner recounted how his fellow inmates, two smugglers, accused each other of cowardice under torture. "You squealed after three minutes; I only started after five minutes," one of them boasted.

A prominent publisher, who was imprisoned earlier, said that beatings and torture were so much part of prison routine in the 1970s that prison staff became immune to their significance.

After he had been beaten on the soles of his feet, he was taken to the colonel's office to sign a confession, he said. "As we sat down his foot nudged mine accidentally," he recalled. "Sorry," he said immediately, quite unaware how ridiculous such an apology was after what had just been done to me."

The evidence against "Communists" is often a little far-fetched. One man was jailed for three years

for owning a Che Guevara poster; another, for reading what was described as leftist literature.

In the recent trial of Peace Association members, the prosecution accused the defendants of helping the Soviet Union to implement Peter the Great's dogma: "Russia can only survive if she controls the straits of Turkey."

Evidence against them included charges of reading Georgi Dimitroff's books and of having organized a memorial celebration for a Turkish poet who fled to Moscow under the Ataturk government.

"Communist" roundups have included former government ministers, ambassadors, the wife of an

Istanbul mayor and leading military officials.

"No one is safe," said a former prisoner. "One day my cell mate ran up to a new man in the prison yard and hugged him. The newcomer had been the director of a military jail on the Black Sea, my friend's last prison abode."

The prison director's crime was keeping a poster of Pablo Picasso's "Guernica" in his room.

Since fundamental rights have been suspended for reasons of national security, trade unions cannot support political parties, newspapers may not publish certain criticisms and pacifists cannot promote their ideas.

Undoubtedly, however, there have been changes for the better: Last month newspapers quoted a member of parliament, Canvet Canver, as saying: "The law has converted Turkey into a police state in which civil liberties will remain as a naked concept devoid of content."

Newspapers have published the shout of prisoners from the docks — "I have been tortured; look at my arm" — and publishers say the number of calls by the censor (prohibiting publication of a certain statement) have diminished.

The period of pretrial arrest (there is no habeas corpus) was reduced from 45 to 30 days, and a law allows those unlawfully arrested to be indemnified. More than 1,000 trade union members of the proscribed Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) were released from jail.

Sometimes, a ray of hope beams through the wall of restrictions.

On May 15, at the Tanbay gallery in central Ankara, an exhibition of 90 paintings attracted an unusually large number of guests who flew in from all over the country. Not many inspected the crayon paintings on exhibit. Most came to demonstrate their solidarity with the painter Orhan Taylan, a member of the Peace Association, who is still being held in Istanbul's Sagmalcilar civilian prison.

Surprisingly, Mr. Taylan, 45 years old, who during his trial said that he had been tortured, was not only allowed to paint but his wife could also take his paintings away and organize an exhibition.

The most clamorous of recent trials has been that of the 28 Peace Association members, all intellectuals, accused of spreading Communist propaganda.

Sentenced to terms ranging from five to eight years, all but six of the accused have been released, pending retrial.

— ULI SCHMETZER

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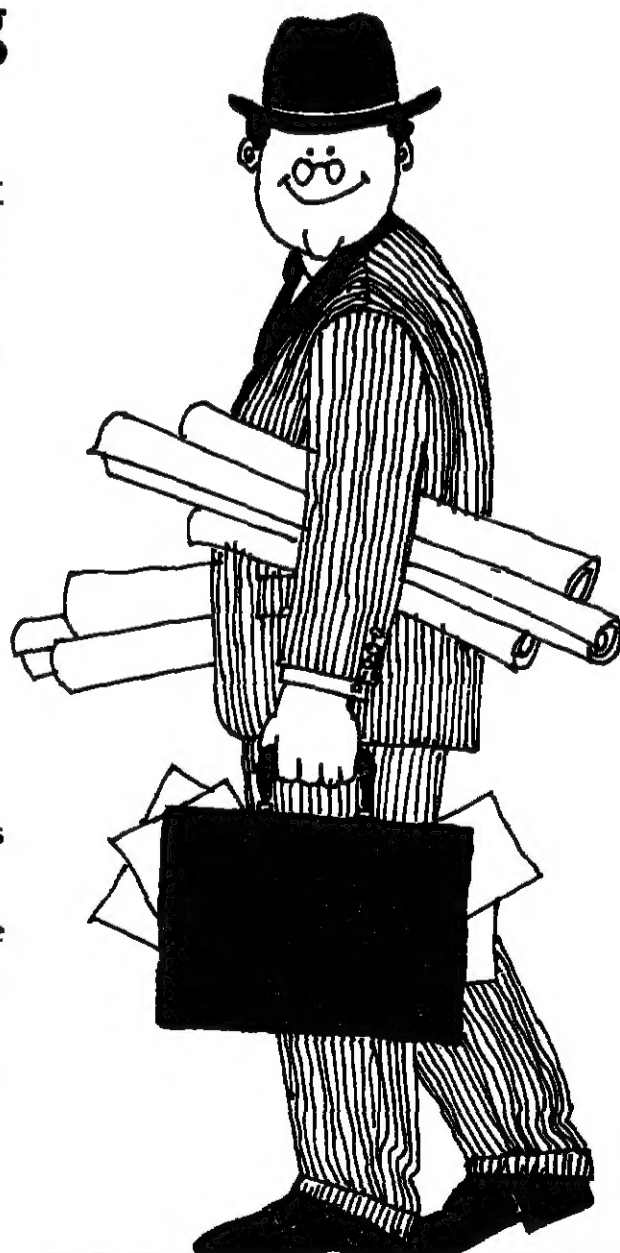
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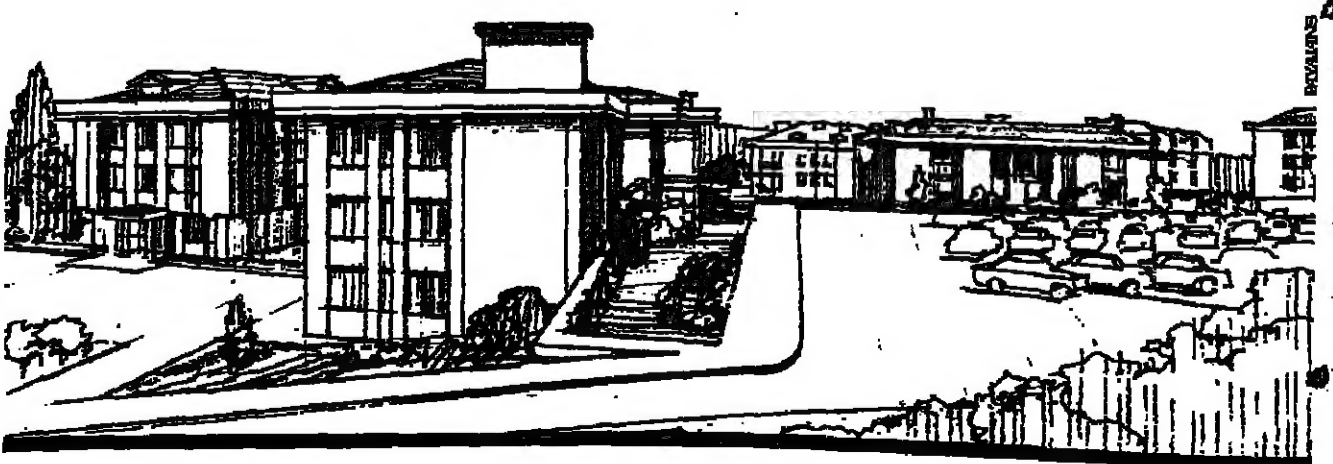
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Persistent Inflation Troubles the Economy

By Burhan Senatar

ISTANBUL — This will be a difficult year for Turkey's stabilization program of Jan. 24, 1980, which centers on two key issues: inflation and exports. Critics, however, although accepting the importance of these two issues, thought problems such as growth, unemployment and income distribution were neglected.

The program was successful in increasing exports, which rose from \$2.9 billion in 1980 to \$4.7 billion in 1981 and \$5.7 billion in 1982. They remained steady through 1983 and rose to \$7.3 billion in 1984. The target for 1985 was set at \$8.3 billion, but first-quarter figures are not promising at all.

Even if this target is achieved, the trade deficit will reach \$2.5 billion and the current-account deficit will be \$1.5 billion. The debt burden is expected to exceed \$3.3 billion (\$1.9 billion and \$1.4 billion in interest).

Inflation, too, has been worsening. Following the 1980 price increases — almost 100 percent — the inflation rate went from 37 percent in 1981 to 25 percent in 1982 and 31 percent in 1983. In 1984, it reached 52 percent, surpassing the target of 25 percent set for the year.

The target for 1985 was again set at 25 percent, but the developments of the first months proved this to be highly unrealistic. The rate for the first four months was already

above 16 percent. The introduction of the value-added tax in January pushed the rate up. Basic foodstuffs, which are not covered by the value-added tax, are to be included in the summer, which will send the inflation rate up even more.

In May, the deputy prime minister said that "this year's inflation rate will be less than last year's," indirectly limiting that the target has been revised.

The rampant inflation is hurting wage-earners most, whose earnings were heavily reduced at the outset of the stabilization program. Last year, the average real wage was less than half of that of 1977. The new government has limited the economic and political strength of the unions, many unionists believe, that under the present legislation a strike will not be to the advantage of the workers. Civil servants, too, who have no representative organization, have also suffered heavy losses in real income.

The stabilization program is based on low real wages, high interest rates and continuous devaluation. High interest rates and expensive imports have pushed up the costs in manufacturing industries. High interest rates for deposits and the inefficiency of the banking system make credit expensive. Nevertheless, falling real wages and oligopolistic markets with mark-up pricing have produced high profits.

Although the government has been presenting inflation as one of the most important economic problems, one might easily conclude that the anti-inflationary monetary policy is not a very determined and tight one.



Export cargo being loaded at the Port of Izmir.

A major contributory factor to the high inflation is the budget deficits, caused by insufficient tax revenues. In the 1970s rising real incomes and inflation pushed taxpayers into higher brackets; in the 1980s, tax changes were introduced, aimed at reducing the contributions of certain sections, mainly business enterprises and capitalist investments. Incentives for investments and exports were also extended. Taxes for workers and civil servants were lowered as well, but this was combined with high inflation and little or no increase in gross incomes.

The decrease in real value of tax revenue limits government expenditures on the one hand and in-

creases on the other. Public-sector borrowing is increased through government bonds, Treasury bills and "revenue-sharing certificates" of certain infrastructure investments or diverting an increasing share of central bank credits to the public sector. All of these factors compete with demands from the private sector and push the interest rate up.

Another aspect of the present economic program is the pricing policy of the state economic enterprises. These concerns are gradually pushed into competitive market conditions, but their productivity is still generally low, and in order to avoid losses, they frequently raise prices.

Transport System Revamped for Transit Trade

By Nick Terdre

ISTANBUL — Turkey is in the grip of transit-trade fever. The country's transport system is now undergoing a multimillion-dollar overhaul designed to provide a rapid, efficient and economical service for goods en route from east to west and vice versa.

With its strategic location linking Europe and Asia, Turkey has always been an important trade route between the two continents. In recent times, however, a decline in investment in transport and lack of business initiative have relegated the transit sector to a marginal activity.

In a few short years the war between Iran and Iraq has changed all that, setting in motion a transit-trade bonanza that has played an important role in the country's economic resurgence. Treasury sources say that transit trade figures are confidential, but one leading trucker estimates 1984 earnings at about \$800 million for a volume in excess of 10 million tons.

But having caught the bug, the government now has wider ambitions. When Iran and Iraq finally put down their weapons, Ankara intends to have established its claim as a major trade route for

eastbound goods to the whole of the Middle East, as well as west-bound traffic for Europe, North Africa and the Americas.

On his visit to the United States in April, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal stressed Turkey's potential as a transit point for American goods to the Middle East. The country's political stability in a conflict-ridden region is one of its leading attractions.

Meanwhile the government is keen to add another slice of transit business to its books with the development of a series of free-trade zones.

The boom really took off in 1980. As Iraq's — and many of Iran's — ports became unsafe or unusable, both Tehran and Baghdad began to look increasingly to Turkey as the route for their vital imports and exports.

Goods of nearly all kinds — but not armaments, which are banned — have crossed Turkey's eastern borders, from massive shipments of construction and project material to bulk grain and other foodstuffs, timber, medical supplies and so on. Meanwhile, vast quantities of crude oil and products have been exported from the two countries via Turkey.

Turkey, however, was ill-prepared for the huge volume of business thrust upon it. Ports became congested, roads crumbled and the railroad's rolling stock proved inadequate.

Fearful of losing the golden egg so nearly in its grasp, the government drew up a 10-year transport master plan, and with the encouragement of the World Bank set about organizing the massive investment effort required to modernize and expand the country's facilities.

The system is now working much more smoothly. In the main transit trade ports — Mersin and Iskenderun on the Mediterranean coast, and Samsun, Trabzon and Hopa on the Black Sea — new cargo-handling equipment, particularly for containers, has been installed, new berths built and storage areas expanded.

The rail system is being upgraded and modernized, with double tracking, electrification and new signaling equipment. The rolling stock is being expanded and renewed, not just by purchasing from foreign suppliers, but to an increasing extent by building under license in the railroad authority's own workshops.

Key sections of the highway system are also being upgraded. A \$551-million contract was awarded in April to a Japanese-led consortium to build a second road bridge over the Bosphorus, as part of a plan to install 400 kilometers (248 miles) of motorway on the main trunk route from the west.

New regulations on companies' minimum haulage capacity have helped to put the trucking sector onto a more stable basis. Customs procedures at the brokers and in the ports have been simplified and streamlined.

Iraq depends particularly on the Turkish route, which carries virtually all its oil shipments. A construction tender has been issued for a second crude oil pipeline, with a capacity of 35 million tons a year, from Iraq's Kirkuk fields to the Ceyhan terminal on Turkey's Mediterranean coast. The first pipeline was recently boosted to carry 50 million tons.

Iran is also interested in expanding its road shipments of crude through Black Sea ports. It has been experimenting with plastic inflatable tanks that can be mounted on trailers — thus supplying a back cargo for trucks that generally return empty.

Foreign Investment Has Green Light, but With Caution

By David Tonge

ISTANBUL — A signing ceremony in Istanbul in mid-May confirmed for the government of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal that two of its economic policies were beginning to pay off: the encouragement of foreign investment and the opening to the Arab world.

Along with Mr. Ozal, officials of Tunisia and of Kuwait's Petroleum and Industry Ministry came together to seal a plan to build Turkey's badly needed fourth fertilizer complex, a \$230-million venture.

Not surprisingly, the government has linked the investment and Arab policies together. Results so far include agreement with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to set up joint-stock investment companies with nominal capitals of, respectively, \$100 million and \$150 million. Two Arab financing institutions have opened their doors in Istanbul.

The government has also turned to the West and Japan.

The overall results of the most determined effort in this century to

open Turkey to outside capital are still limited. In 1984, the Foreign Investment Department of the State Planning Organization approved \$271 million of new investments but the actual foreign-capital inflow was around \$113 million. This year, the government is expecting about \$150 million, a small fraction of Turkey's expected current-account deficit of \$2.7 billion.

Many Turks are surprised that the pace of such investment is not quicker. Foreign trade missions regularly visit Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. The outer office of Kemal Kilic, head of the Foreign Investment Department, is full of investors seeking his support, which is readily given.

Visiting businessmen say they are impressed by what they see: Turkey's rich resource base, particularly in agriculture and tourism; the solid domestic market represented by a population of 49 million; the country's convenient location for exporting to the Middle East; the entrepreneurial attitude of Turkish business; the country's political stability; and the pro-investor approach of the government.

Also, there are the results expected from the deals signed with General Dynamics, for F-16s, and ITT,

for digital telecommunications, which require the companies to attract foreign investment to Turkey.

All this explains why Mr. Kilic insists that investment is about to enter a takeoff period. Yet, the fact is that head-office perceptions of Turkey have been taking time to change, particularly during a period when Third World investments as a whole have been under surveillance. Also, there are several problems that investors still have to face.

The main problems spring from the state of the economy — inflation of around 50 percent, the matching depreciation of the Turkish lira and interest costs for normal bank credit of a minimum of 70 percent to 75 percent. There is an additional problem if, as has been the case for foreign banks, foreign capital has to be converted into Turkish lira.

Parallel with this runs the key question of finding the right local partner, who will match managerial skills with available capital.

This said, the serious investor who can offer not only technology and funds but also marketing skills, especially in the case of an export-oriented or tourist project, is guaranteed a warm welcome.

Procedural matters are relatively simple. The foreign investor applies to the Foreign Investment Department for a permit. At the same time, he can apply for a document entitling him to a wide range of investment incentives.

Exports on a Downturn After 5-Year Increase

ISTANBUL — One of the pillars of the economic plan adopted in January 1980 was to increase exports to provide Turkey with badly needed foreign currency. Aided by a rational exchange-rate policy, subsidized credits, tax exemptions and rebates, exports rose from \$2.26 billion in 1979 to \$7.3 billion in 1984.

This year, however, the situation has changed. According to the State Statistical Institute, exports in February 1985 were 17.5 percent down from February 1984 and 25.8 percent from January 1985.

Contracting world trade, the rise of protectionism, the saturation of Turkey's traditional export markets and a stronger dollar have contributed to the downturn.

Debt Payments Are Testing Resilience of the Economy

(Continued From Page 7)

dence that Turkey in 1985 and 1986 will manage to repay the lion's share of its \$30-billion foreign debt. The debt was rescheduled over seven years in 1979 after the country, for the third consecutive year, had failed to meet its commitments.

Although the 1987 export forecast is for \$8.7 billion, exports over the last two months have declined, a phenomenon explained by the gradual phasing out of export-linked tax rebates, which prompted many companies to inflate their invoices last year.

Many economists are skeptical that the all-important export target

can be reached, but the deputy governor of the central bank, Zekeriya Yildirim, feels that the figure is feasible if one takes into consideration the rapidly growing transit trade to Turkey's new trading partners in the Middle East, particularly Iraq and Iran.

On paper the future looks rosy: a healthy export-making capacity of 37 percent of the foreign debt, which increased by 42 percent over the last five years while revenue increased by 43 percent.

In 1979, foreign reserves were down to \$700 million; today, they amount to \$2.5 billion — \$3.5 billion if one includes the value of gold in the central bank.

With many of the fledgling ex-

port companies and private banks heavily involved in Middle East trade, vulnerability is large, but stamina may be short.

Libya is badly behind in the repayments of \$3 billion worth of contracts.

But the government's biggest headache at the moment is to satisfy the International Monetary Fund, anxious about the budget deficit and eager to see a stop to further investment loans and a curb on inflation.

The fund has recommended that Turkey this year limit its borrowing to the \$300-million hybrid loan signed in April. Raised by the central bank as a multiple purpose loan, it was underwritten by the

United States. Twenty foreign banks, along with one Turkish, participated.

At the same time the prime minister said his government did not intend to jettison or delay any of Turkey's major development projects. These include the Ataturk hydroelectric dam, the second Bosphorus bridge, a nuclear plant and the Istanbul-Ankara rail and road project.

There is little doubt that Mr. Ozal's reforms have ushered in an era of genuine expansion and given Turkey a good credit rating on the international monetary markets. In the end, however, his strategy will be judged by his country's ability to meet its heavy debt-servicing commitments in 1985 and 1986.

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(*) The United States, Ambassador to Turkey Mr. Robert Strauss- Hupe gave a special address to the Foreign Investment Association in Istanbul. The Ambassador labeled Turkey as follows: "Turkey is a land of opportunity to be discovered". (March 1983; in Istanbul, Turkey)

A SPECIAL REPORT ON TURKEY

Opposition Parties Develop in a Media Vacuum

ANKARA — In the last two years, a unique political situation has emerged in Turkey, where the governing party does not really face any opposition in parliament and the main opposition parties remain outside parliament.

The generals who had run the country from 1980 to 1983 set up an elaborate system of deciding who was going to be allowed to run in the first general elections of November 1983. As a result, only three parties, the Motherland Party, the Nationalist Democracy Party and the Populist Party succeeded in getting permission to run candidates.

However, the results of local elections held only half a year later, in March 1984, presented a very different picture than the outcome of the general elections. While the governing party was still the clear and undisputed winner, the opposi-

tion parties in parliament turned in a very poor performance. The Populist Party's votes dropped from 30.1 percent to 8.7 percent while the Nationalist Democracy Party proved to be almost nonexistent.

The main opposition party became the Social Democracy Party, getting 23.4 percent of the votes. Its leader, Erdal İnönü, had been vetoed earlier by the generals. Although a newcomer to active politics, Mr. İnönü has nevertheless spent a lifetime behind the scenes. (He is the son of Atatürk's successor, İsmet İnönü.) The True Path Party emerged as the second opposition party, with its temporary leader, Yildirim Avcı, capturing around 13 percent of the votes.

Developments since the local elections are a clear sign that, concerning the opposition, events are not shaping up as the generals had

envisioned. The True Path Party, which had its first party congress on May 14, elected Mr. Hüsamettin Cindoruk as their new leader. He was the clear choice of Süleyman Demirel, the former conservative prime minister who was banned from politics for 10 years by the former military rulers. Mr. Demirel, mentioned only as "the knowledgeable" in the local press, proved that he is firmly in control of the party.

On the left, it has been announced that a group called the Democratic Left Party is going to be officially founded on Aug. 19. This party has the full backing of the former social democratic prime minister, Bülent Ecevit, who was also banned from politics for 10 years by the generals. The party is being founded under the direct supervision of his wife, Rahsan Ecevit, who most likely will be its first leader.

In a recent interview with the International Herald Tribune, Mrs. Ecevit said that what makes the new party different from other social democratic parties is that "our party is being founded by the people themselves" rather than by politicians. Mrs. Ecevit claimed that there were already more than 40,000 people around the country working for the party. She also stressed that the party wants to draw a distinct line between it and other elements of the left in the country, "...to ensure they do not infiltrate our ranks."

While it is too early to predict the reaction of the former military rulers to the indirect appearances of Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit on the political scene, the Ecevits are being strongly criticized by the Social Democracy Party for "dividing the social democratic potential in the country."

Both of the parties seek membership in the Socialist International and once the new party is founded in August, the political arena is bound to get hotter. The Social Democracy Party, meanwhile, has called on the Populist Party in parliament for a merger. The question will be taken up at the Populist Party's congress.

However, most of these developments in the opposition are taking place without public exposure because of the restrictions of the 1982 constitution. The state-controlled radio and television ban political parties that are not represented in parliament from presenting their views.

Party cooperation with workers' syndicates or with professional associations are also banned by the constitution. These restrictions are seen as making it especially diffi-

Ozal and the Party: Shaping of an Ideology

ANKARA — To attempt an evaluation of the Motherland Party government is to attempt a personal evaluation of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. This is not simply because Mr. Ozal is the leader of the party and head of the government but because few Turkish politicians have dominated their party and government in the manner of Mr. Ozal for quite some time.

His dominance is understandable. The ruling Motherland Party is his creation. The idea was his, the ideology is his, once he received permission from the military rulers to form a party in the spring of 1983, he handpicked not only the upper-echelon cadres but also the local leaders.

The pool from which he made the selections was rather small: many experienced politicians had been banned from politics, others had been intimidated, still others disillusioned. Many conservatives

and asked to be expelled — which was what happened.

The second crisis also erupted from within Mr. Ozal's immediate circle. This one involved the 34-year-old minister of state, İsmail Özdağlar, liked and trusted by Mr. Ozal. Mr. Özdağlar was accused of taking a bribe from a shipping magnate and was asked to resign by the prime minister at the beginning of this year. Mr. Özdağlar resigned, but he has been pleading his innocence, saying he was framed for upsetting shipping interests. The bribe-taking accusation has been investigated by a parliamentary committee and was sent by the National Assembly to the Supreme Court for impeachment proceedings. Mr. Ozal could suffer great damage should Mr. Özdağlar be acquitted.

Political pundits expected the prime minister to have serious problems with President Kenan Evren, whose term expires in 1989. These expectations were unfounded. Everyone in Ankara knew from the beginning that the success of the transitional system that was set up by the military depended upon the relationship between President Evren and Prime Minister Ozal. Mr. Evren, as the leader of the 1980 coup, has the full support of the military, in addition to holding expanded constitutional powers. Mr. Ozal, on the other hand, has emerged from the ballot box. Both men are popular with the crowds, though in different ways: if Mr. Evren is a feared and revered father figure, Mr. Ozal is more like a beloved-uncle figure.

NEWS ANALYSIS

preferred to throw in their lot with the Nationalist Democracy Party, then the favorite of the military. Others, under instructions from former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel, decided to wait out for a while. Clearly, Mr. Ozal could not be very picky. He used his past connections and persuasive powers to forge a brand new political party in a matter of a few weeks.

As a result, some old-timers have contemptuously called his party "the third team of the Turkish right." Mr. Ozal disagrees. First, because he thinks his team is not so bad; secondly, because he loathes the "rightist" label. He has been arguing for the last two years that such labels as "rightist-leftist" are outdated and that his party is the living example of people following supposedly conflicting ideologies, peacefully coexisting together. He has called them the "four tendencies" — meaning the religious right, the nationalistic right, the center and the left-of-center.

Despite Mr. Ozal's exhortations to the contrary, there was some jockeying for supremacy among at least two of the four tendencies — the religious and the nationalistic factions — until the party congress early this year. Mr. Ozal denied the existence of any sectarian struggle until the last moment, but then threw his weight on the side of the more moderate elements and at the expense of the ultra-nationalists. There were some cries of anger, but things have been calm ever since.

Hence, it would be an exaggeration to speak of an internal opposition to Mr. Ozal within the government or the party. He has occasional grumbles, especially while he is on one of his frequent foreign trips, but once Mr. Ozal sets foot in Ankara all returns to normal. Mr. Ozal has a great deal of confidence in his powers of persuasion, and where these fail him he does not shy away from resorting to other means. Turkan Arıkan, a highly respected member of the parliament and sister of Vural Arıkan, former minister of finance, was expelled from the party for making critical remarks to the press about a high-ranking party administrator. Her brother, once a powerful and popular figure in the party and a close associate to the prime minister, found himself alienated from the party leadership and he eventually resigned in May.

Over the past 18 months, Mr. Ozal's tightly run government has been shaken by two crises. In the first case, Mr. Arıkan publicly accused the minister of interior, Ali Tanrıyar, who is also Mr. Ozal's brother-in-law, of partiality in a customs scandal investigation. The problem could not be hushed up. In the end, Mr. Ozal asked for the resignations of both Mr. Tanrıyar and Mr. Arıkan. Mr. Arıkan refused.

The relationship has had its rough moments. Mr. Ozal worked quite smoothly with the generals as their economic bastion until his resignation in 1982. His was one of the three parties allowed to take part in the general elections, though not the generals' favorite. This was no secret. Two days before the voting, Mr. Evren made an unexpected radio and television speech, and in essence, asked the voters to disregard Mr. Ozal's promises and cast their votes for the Nationalist Democracy Party of Turgut Sımsık, a retired general. Nevertheless, Mr. Ozal won by a large margin.

Mr. Ozal and the president embraced at the presidential palace after Mr. Ozal's convincing victory, and Mr. Evren asked Mr. Ozal to form the new government. During the first few uneasy months everyone looked for signs of a rift. They were disappointed.

Mr. Ozal said his relationship with the president is a good one. He praises Mr. Evren for the careful way in which he exercises his constitutional authority. Mr. Evren's views on the issue are not known. It is true however that there have been no visible strains between the two over the past 18 months, partly because they concur on many matters and partly because Mr. Ozal prefers a conciliatory posture toward the president and the military.

On the whole, Mr. Ozal has had a relatively easy time as prime minister. The parliamentary opposition has been weak and demoralized; the extraparlimentary opposition has lacked the means to make its voice heard; the labor unions have been in disarray, the universities silent, the press timid and apologetic. The sense of intimidation resulting from years of turbulence has persisted. As the soldiers gradually withdrew into their barracks, Mr. Ozal has found more elbow room in which to exercise his authority. In the process, he has begun to look less and less like the economics minister of a military government and more and more like the head of a civilian government.

— MUSTAFA R. GURSEL

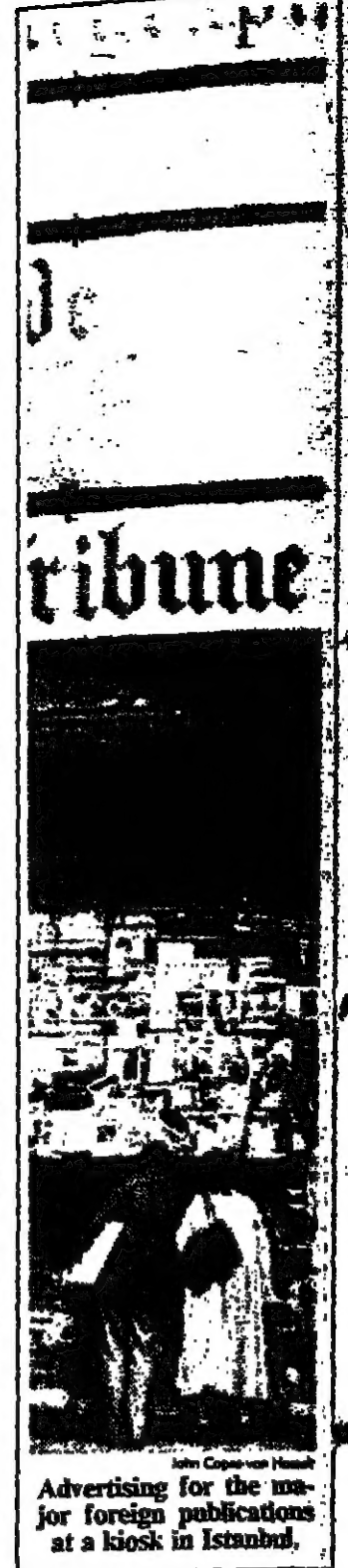
An Interview With the Prime Minister

(Continued From Page 7)

Q. In your campaign platform you promised to fight inflation and the erosion of real earnings. Not much progress has been made in this area. Does this not promote the danger of social unrest?

A. I am a prime minister close to the people. I know their situation. Things have changed in Turkey. Clothing has changed, cities are cleaner, people are smiling, the shops are full, there is no scarcity of any item available in Europe. Five years ago this was not so. It is true that inflation has be-

come more difficult than we had originally estimated. From the middle of last year there was a decrease in inflation but at the beginning of this year there was a jump and people thought that inflation was picking up again. But it is not. It is basically the application of the value-added tax. The manufacturers just added 10 percent in their inventories. The effect of this has now been completely absorbed by the economy. This year, I estimate that inflation will be around 35 percent or less, which is quite an important achievement over last year.



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The Arts: Cinema Leads a Cultural Thrust Into West

By Haluk Sahin

ISTANBUL — If art is indeed a medium of universal communication, Turkey has been at its receiving end for a long time. Books, plays, films and other works of art produced in the West have usually made their way into Turkey quickly. Very little, on the other hand, has gone in the opposite direction.

There are signs that this imbalance may be changing. A number of Turkish artists have made successful incursions into Western territory. Turks are being noticed as artists.

In this process, a contingent of young film-makers is leading the way. The turning point, perhaps, was "Yol," a film filmed and edited by the late Yilmaz Guney and shot by his disciple, Serif Goren. "Yol" shared the first prize with "Missing" by Costa-Gavras at the Cannes Film Festival in 1982 and put Turkish cinema on the map. Ever since, prizes and accolades have been accumulating.

Erdem Kiral's "Hakkaniye: Bir Mevsim" (A Season in Hakkaniye) won the second prize at the Berlin Film Festival in 1983, and Tarik Akan, the actor who played the part of the tragic hero-victim in "Yol," was recognized this year in Berlin with a special award for his role in "Pehlivan" (The Wrestler).

According to Atilla Dorsey, film critic of the newspaper Cumhuriyet, there are striking parallels between the recent Western interest in Latin American literature and the increasing recognition of Turkish cinema. The latter also presents to Western audiences a range of themes and characters completely unlike the overworked themes and characters found at home.

But its attraction is not limited to its exotic material. These films astonish people with their scope. They depict such harsh contradictions — feudalism versus capitalism, city versus country, Eastern culture versus Western culture, secular outlook versus Islamic faith — all intermingled and fighting it out in one society," Mr. Dorsey says.

The same elements may account for novelist Yashar Kemal's singular success in the West. Fourteen of his books have been translated into other languages, and his three-volume saga, "Midas My Hawk," has appeared in 33 languages. Mr. Kemal's most attractive feature for people in highly industrialized

countries may be his sensitivity to nature and the environment.

He says that while most other novelists look at nature merely as decor, "Nature has always been one of my principal characters. I lived in the fields for eight years, day in day out. I know that each plant, each flower has a different personality. I try to reflect this in my writing."

Other prominent Turkish writers of Mr. Kemal's generation such as Kemal Tahir, Orhan Kemal and Atilla Ihan, and poets Fazil Husem Doglarca, Oktay Rifat and Melih Ceydet Anday have not done as well outside Turkey. Turkish is a member of the Uralic-Altaic family of languages, remotely related to Finnish and Hungarian, and not part of the Indo-European family. There are few qualified translators who will take the time and effort to render a complex work of art into another language.

Thilda Kemal, Yashar Kemal's wife, is such a person and has made translating her husband's work into English her vocation. According to Mr. Kemal, had Turkish been a more accessible language, two artists would have ranked among the outstanding figures of 20th-century literature: Nazim Hikmet, the poet, who spent 14 years in jail for being a Communist and died in Moscow in 1963, and Sait Faik, the short-story writer, who led a poetic existence almost entirely within the limits of the city of Istanbul until his death in 1954. Mr. Kemal believes that their works, like his own, reflect certain universal values that are the essence of all great literature.

Zuhal Livaneli, a popular musician at home and abroad, also explains his success in the West in terms of universal values. He has performed to full houses in solo concerts or with Maria Farandouri, the well-known Greek singer, in several European cities, and his records have won a number of international awards. Mr. Livaneli plays the saz, the traditional instrument of Turkish bards.

"I base my songs on Anatolian ballads," Mr. Livaneli says. "And Anatolian ballads bear a striking resemblance to Irish ballads. That is why my music does not sound strange to European ears." He is not the only popular musician who has sought fame and fortune outside of Turkey, but he is clearly the most successful one.



Turkish families at a market in West Berlin.

No Brass Bands for the Returning 'Gastarbeiters'

ISTANBUL — Nearly a quarter of a million Turkish *Gastarbeiter* have returned home from West Germany over the last two years. Their return was prompted by unemployment, an increasingly hostile atmosphere and financial incentives to leave a country where most had lived and worked since the early 1970s.

A total of 1.1 million have returned out of the 1.4 million who set out to make their fortunes in the seventies, when the West German labor market, hungry for workers, became a new mecca for Turks. But with increasing automation in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the need for unskilled labor quickly disappeared.

This double movement of labor has created social and economic problems for both countries, an identity crisis for most of the migrant Turks and recriminations on both sides.

"The Turk has done his duty, the Turk can go." With this tacit motto in mind, West German legislators,

pressured by a growing unemployment rate, passed regulations that made it increasingly difficult for Turks to find re-employment once they were laid off. New laws limited the age of family members who could join Turkish workers in West Germany.

These rules were coupled with "go home" incentives, such as a \$3,000 bonus for Turks who left immediately once they were laid off. Some cities even paid their moving costs back to Turkey. The government paid out pension fund contributions, though not the share paid in by the employers. Graffiti appeared on street walls: "Turks out."

It was a far cry from the days when Turkish workers were welcomed with flowers and brass bands.

But the return of the *Gastarbeiters* was not appreciated at home. After all, they had sent an average 1.8 million Deutsche marks (about \$590,000) home a year, which helped boost foreign cur-

cy reserves vital to the servicing of Turkey's \$20-billion debt.

And they came back to a labor market with five million unemployed and no unemployment benefits. They found the same suspicion that "you are taking away jobs" they had encountered in West Germany.

"In Germany, I was always a Turk," says Ali, an Istanbul taxi driver who returned seven months ago. "Now I'm always called 'the German'."

Mustafa Kalemli, minister for labor and social services, said each returning worker costs the state 1.5 million liras (\$3,000) in social security and pension funds, in a country where workers can legally retire after 5,000 work days, the equivalent of 25 working years.

"We do not support the return policy," the minister said, "but we cannot close our eyes to the fact they are returning. We must take steps for the future of these people. But we must ask the Germans to divide this responsibility."

For a start, Turkey wants the

West Germans to pay the German employers' social security contributions into the Turkish social security fund (the Swiss already do this.)

Turkish-German collaboration on the problems of returning workers has made progress over the last year. The Germans have promised not to coerce Turkish workers to return home. Councils have been created to advise the workers on their rights. Projects to train them for skills required at home were instituted and the Germans have agreed that Turkish workers' savings for home construction can now be transferred to Turkey.

Perhaps the most encouraging development is on the educational front. In a joint venture, a \$1.3-million complex has been completed in Istanbul where 2,000 Turkish workers can be trained for skilled jobs that are in demand. German teachers with donated German machinery will staff the complex, which includes a hostel where 200 can board.

—ULI SCHMETZER

Reagan Assures Ozal on Continued U.S. Aid

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — Current U.S. relations with Turkey have revived the debate about how the United States should treat a strategic partner and North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally whose standards of democratic practice are under fire for allegedly not meeting Western norms.

That was apparent in the different reactions that greeted the visit here of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in early April. President Reagan and his key policy advisers made clear that they are strongly sympathetic to Turkey's military aid requests and unabashedly admitting

of the free-market economic policies that caused a senior administration official to describe Mr. Ozal as "a real Reaganite in economic terms."

But Mr. Ozal also found himself the target of demonstrations by human-rights advocates charging that rights abuses still persist in Turkey, that the Turkish armed forces still remain too much veto power over the new and fragile civilian government and that Turkey continues to violate international law through its military occupation of Cyprus.

Also clearly audible in the chorus of criticism were charges by Greek Americans about Turkey's alleged hostile intentions toward

Greece and by Armenian Americans who remain bitter at Turkey's firm denial that it committed genocide against its Armenian population between 1915 and 1923.

This ambivalence has been reflected in Congress' response to Mr. Reagan's high-priority goal of shoring up Turkey's ability to contribute to NATO defenses by modernizing its armed forces.

When Congress completes its foreign-aid appropriations for next year, Turkey will be outranked only by Israel and Egypt as the largest recipient of U.S. military assistance. But, despite administration pleas for aid to be determined

by real need rather than "artificial formulas," Congress refuses to break with its practice of decreeing that for every \$10 given to Turkey, Greece must receive \$7.

To maintain this 7-to-10 ratio, Congress seems certain to cut Mr. Reagan's request for \$785 million in foreign military sales credits for Turkey to \$715 million, while giving Greece \$500 million. That gesture to Greek sensibilities, coupled with revival of moves in Congress to pass resolutions supporting the Armenian genocide accusations, seems likely to fuel Turkish resentment of American intrusion into matters that Turkey considers irrelevant to U.S.-Turkish friendship.

Papandreou Victory Could Herald a New Détente Bid

By Andriana Ierodiakonou

ATHENS — In theory, Andreas Papandreou's sweeping June 2 general election victory in Greece could herald a phase of détente in Athens-Ankara relations, in the view of Western diplomatic observers.

Mr. Papandreou's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement emerged with an unexpectedly clear lead of about 5 percent over the runners-up, the

conservative New Democracy Party. With that kind of ample national majority, diplomats say Mr. Papandreou has a lot of room for maneuver on key issues of foreign or economic policy — including Greek-Turkish relations.

Now could be the time for an opening to Ankara, according to some of them.

However, a Greek-Turkish rapprochement does not seem to be on Mr. Papandreou's agenda. During

the election campaign, the Greek prime minister often had occasion to repeat his government's position on a Greek-Turkish dialogue — that it cannot happen unless and until Turkish troops and their 11-year military occupation of 37 percent of the territory of Cyprus.

The second Greek demand is that Turkey must drop claims on continental shelf, airspace control and other rights in the Aegean Sea, which are seen as a challenge to

Greek sovereignty in the region. Thus, the Socialist's policy toward Turkey for the next four years appears to promise "more of the same."

This is likely to mean a continuation of the policy of boycotting exercises by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Aegean Sea until the alliance agrees to include the northern Aegean island of Lemnos — which Turkey maintains Greece has no right to militarize — in maneuver plans.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	115.25	115.00	115.00	-0.25	-1/4
AT&T	107.00	106.75	106.75	-0.25	-1/4
GE	106.00	105.75	105.75	-0.25	-1/4
AMC	104.00	103.75	103.75	-0.25	-1/4
GM	103.00	102.75	102.75	-0.25	-1/4
W	102.00	101.75	101.75	-0.25	-1/4
MSFT	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.25	-1/4
GO	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.25	-1/4
DIS	99.00	98.75	98.75	-0.25	-1/4
INTL	98.00	97.75	97.75	-0.25	-1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1324.44	1321.00	1321.00	-3.44	-3.44
Transp	1482.44	1479.00	1479.00	-3.44	-3.44
Comp	245.00	244.00	244.00	-1.00	-1.00

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Indus	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Transp	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	115.25	115.00	115.00	-0.25	-1/4
AT&T	107.00	106.75	106.75	-0.25	-1/4
GE	106.00	105.75	105.75	-0.25	-1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

AMEX Sales					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Decl	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24
Unch	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	-0.24

Dow Slides 10.86 on Rate Fears

NEW YORK — The stock market sustained its biggest loss since the start of its late spring rally as interest rates jumped in the credit markets Friday.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, which hit record highs Wednesday and Thursday, dropped back 10.86 to 1,321.04 to finish the week with a net gain of 1.01 point.

The decline was the biggest for the average since it tumbled 16.01 points on May 1.

Before the market opened, the government reported that the civilian unemployment rate held steady at 7.3 percent in May.

The Labor Department's figures showed gains in such things as total jobs, nonfarm payrolls and the average factory workweek. Analysts said this painted a picture of a stronger economy than many observers had expected.

Thus, traders in the bond market took the news as a negative. Prices of long-term government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, fell about \$20 for every \$1,000 in face value.

Rates on short-term Treasury bills rose as much as 30 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point.

Some brokers argue that the rally in stocks need not stall if interest rates stop falling. But declining rates have been widely described as the main force pushing up the market in recent weeks.

Trans World Airlines rose 1/4 to 19 1/2 and Resorts International class A shares, traded on the American Stock Exchange, dropped 1/4 to 4 3/4. There were reports that Resorts was preparing a \$750-million offer to acquire TWA.

which is the subject of a hostile takeover bid by financier Carl Icahn.

Computer and technology issues, after staging a rally on Thursday, came under renewed selling pressure.

International Business Machines fell 2 1/4 to 127 1/4; Digital Equipment 2 1/4 to 97 1/4; Burroughs 1 1/4 to 61 1/4; and Hewlett-Packard 1 to 33 1/4. However, Sperry climbed 4 1/4 to 55 1/4 on takeover rumors and speculation.

Auto stocks were slightly weaker. General Motors eased 1/4 to 74 1/4 after moving up 2 1/4 to 74 1/4 Thursday following news the company was buying Hughes Aircraft. Ford was off 1/4 to 45 1/4. Chrysler lost 1/4 to 36 1/4. Merrill Lynch was off 1/4 to 32 1/4.

Gulf & Western climbed 2 1/4 to 41 amid rumors that the company might be planning to sell some or all of its consumer-products operations.

The daily tally on the Big Board showed about five issues falling in price for every three that gained ground. The exchange's composite index of all its listed common stocks dropped .72 to 109.97.

Nationwide narrowing in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 121.03 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell 1.74 to 209.39, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down 1.38 at 189.63.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market lost 0.82 to 291.03. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 228.14, down 1.15.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
12	115.25	115.00	IBM	3.20	2.8%	15.0	115.25	115.00	115.00	-0.25	115.00	-1/4
13	107.00	106.75	AT&T	2.80	2.6%	16.0	107.00	106.75	106.75	-0.25	106.75	-1/4
14	106.00	105.75	GE	2.40	2.2%	16.0	106.00	105.75	105.75	-0.25	105.75	-1/4
15	104.00	103.75	AMC	2.00	2.0%	16.0	104.00	103.75	103.75	-0.25	103.75	-1/4
16	103.00	102.75	GM	1.80	1.8%	16.0	103.00	102.75	102.75	-0.25	102.75	-1/4
17	102.00	101.75	W	1.60	1.6%	16.0	102.00	101.75	101.75	-0.25	101.75	-1/4
18	101.00	100.75	MSFT	1.40	1.4%	16.0	101.00	100.75	100.75	-0.25	100.75	-1/4
19	100.00	99.75	GO	1.20	1.2%	16.0	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.25	99.75	-1/4
20	99.00	98.75	DIS	1.00	1.0%	16.0	99.00	98.75	98.75	-0.25	98.75	-1/4
21	98.00	97.75	INTL	0.80	0.8%	16.0	98.00	97.75	97.75	-0.25	97.75	-1/4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
22	110.74	110.50	Comp	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
23	110.74	110.50	Indus	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
24	110.74	110.50	Transp	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
25	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
26	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
27	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
28	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
29	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
30	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
31	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
32	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
33	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
34	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
35	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
36	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
37	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
38	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
39	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
40	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
41	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
42	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
43	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
44	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
45	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
46	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
47	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
48	110.74	110.50	Unch	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
49	110.74	110.50	Adv	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24
50	110.74	110.50	Decl	0.74	0.7%	16.0	110.74	110.50	110.50	-0.24	110.50	-0.24

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Quot.	Chg.
17/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
18/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
19/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
20/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
21/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
22/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
23/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
24/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
25/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
26/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
27/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
28/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
29/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
30/9	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
1/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
2/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
3/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
4/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
5/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
6/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
7/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
8/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
9/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
10/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
11/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
12/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
13/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
14/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
15/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
16/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
17/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
18/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
19/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
20/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
21/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
22/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
23/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
24/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
25/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
26/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
27/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
28/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
29/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
30/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
31/10	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
1/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
2/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
3/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
4/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
5/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
6/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
7/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
8/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
9/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
10/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
11/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
12/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
13/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
14/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
15/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
16/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
17/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
18/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
19/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
20/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
21/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
22/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
23/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
24/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
25/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
26/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
27/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
28/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
29/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
30/11	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
1/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
2/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
3/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
4/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
5/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
6/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
7/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
8/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
9/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
10/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
11/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
12/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
13/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
14/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
15/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
16/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
17/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
18/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
19/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
20/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
21/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
22/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
23/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
24/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
25/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
26/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
27/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
28/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
29/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
30/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00	3.7	15	11	162 1/2	162 1/2	+	162 1/2	+
31/12	171/4	171/4	High	0.00								

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.14	Foreign exchange	P.15
AMEX volume	P.14	Gold prices	P.15
NYSE prices	P.14	Interest rates	P.15
NYSE volume	P.14	Market summary	P.15
Commodity prices	P.14	Oil prices	P.15
Commodity volume	P.14	OTC stock	P.15
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.15

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 8-9, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Soviet Union Pays Price For Neglecting Oil Search

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is trying to put pressure on its members to hold production down, the world's biggest oil producer, the Soviet Union, is struggling to maintain its output. Soviet oil production peaked at 12.3 million barrels a day in 1983. Its daily output declined 0.6 percent in 1984 and 4 percent during the first four months of this year, according to official Soviet sources. Russian planners had sought a 2-percent increase in oil production for 1985, but they now seem bound to miss that target widely.

Back in 1977, the Central Intelligence Agency predicted that Soviet oil output would reach a peak some time between 1978 and 1982 — a prediction that was disputed by some U.S. analysts of Soviet energy problems. But the CIA has proved to be basically correct, if a bit ahead of schedule. Soviet oil output, after rapid growth in the 1970s, began to stagnate from 1980 to 1983, reached a peak in late 1983, slipped in 1984 and appears headed for a steeper decline this year.

In an analysis of the reasons for the decline, to be published in the forthcoming issue of the journal *Soviet Economy*, Thane Gustafson, director of the Soviet Studies Program at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Affairs, says the chief cause was a neglect of oil exploration in undeveloped areas.

FROM 1977 until 1984, the Soviet leaders staved off a decline in oil output by exploiting one-time gains available from shifting development sources to West Siberia. "That trump card having been played," Mr. Gustafson concludes, "they now face essentially the same problem they did in 1977: Eight more years of exploration have not succeeded in discovering the reserves that will keep West Siberian output growing. Even more important, the uncertainty over the region's long-term prospects has not been dispelled."

He finds many culprits for the failure. Siberian exploration teams failed to venture outside familiar fields. The Ministry of Geology in Moscow was skeptical that the northernmost areas of Tyumen Province, the oil-producing region in West Siberia, would yield more oil and did not support exploration there. The Ministry of Oil was also skeptical about Siberian reserves, and the State Planning Agency reinforced its bias against exploration and toward development by driving output targets relentlessly higher.

The blame reaches to the Politburo. Even though some Soviet geologists and planners were well aware of the long-term problem, and argued for a strategy based on greater and wider exploration, the top leaders, fearing a collapse of oil output in the older regions, delayed the transfer of exploration efforts to new areas. They were eager to get short-term increases in output lest oil shortages cause bottlenecks that would choke off economic growth and reduce foreign-exchange earnings from oil. It has been hard for the Soviet leaders to accept a slowdown in oil production because the Soviet Union derives about 60 percent of its hard-currency earnings from oil exports, and uses the proceeds to pay for imports of grain and advanced industrial technology.

But year after year of risk avoidance, Mr. Gustafson finds, has produced a prematurely aged oil industry with uncertain prospects and inadequate technology, costs out of control owing to an unbalanced effort and short horizons, and a production crisis in West Siberia that requires constant fire-fighting. The shortsighted approach taken, he says, means that "the solutions, and alternatives are still not ready — especially on the consumption side, where Soviet energy efficiency is still the lowest of any industrial nation."

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has looked around for somebody to take the fall for the failed policy. He has dismissed the oil minister, Nikolai A. Mal'tsev, replacing him with the minister for gas, Vasily A. Dinkov. Beyond that, Mr. Gorbachev (Continued on Page 15, Col. 2)

The Soviet leader has looked for somebody to take the fall for the failed policy.

German GNP Fell In Quarter

Bonn to Report A Decline of 1%

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's gross national product fell 1 percent in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 1984, according to government officials in Bonn. Measured against the first three months of 1984, the West German economy grew just 0.4 percent in the first quarter, the sources said. The Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden is scheduled to release Monday a detailed assessment of first-quarter performance.

Speaking privately, the officials said the drop in first-quarter output was larger than expected but was attributable less to weakness in the economy than to the effects of what one official called "the harsh winter we've seen in 22 years."

"Despite the setback, we continue to project real growth of at least 2.5 percent for 1985," an official said. Gross national product measures the value of a country's output of goods and services, including income from operations abroad.

On an annualized basis, the 1-percent decline in first-quarter GNP from the final quarter of 1984 shows the economy shrinking at a 4-percent rate for the entire year. Thus, the economy would have to grow an average 1.2 percent in each of the next three quarters to meet Bonn's target of 2.5-percent growth for the year, analysts note.

News of the marked first-quarter decline in GNP comes at a sensitive time for Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his center-right coalition.

Mr. Kohl has come under sharp criticism in recent weeks, including from within his own coalition, for failing to make progress in tackling unemployment, which totaled 2.19 million in May, or 8.8 percent of the work force.

The government has said that unemployment could be cut by 100,000 if the GNP grows 2.5 percent in the current year.

Norbert Walter, chief economist at the Kiel Institute for World Economy, said the first-quarter GNP results do not threaten the government's projection of 2.5-percent growth, although its institute continues to project full-year growth closer to 2 percent.

"Regardless of whether GNP growth is 2 or 2.5 percent on the year, we see higher — not lower — unemployment in 1985," he said.

The Dissolving Saccharin Market

Cumberland Sees Solution In Diversifying

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When World War II ended, Benjamin Eisenstadt and his two sons started a packaging business, Cumberland Packing Corp., the first to market sugar in small paper envelopes for tabletop use. But it was not until they started packaging the sugar substitute saccharin in envelopes that the company enjoyed real success.

"We named it Sweet 'n Low," because that was my father's favorite song," said Marvin Eisenstadt, who shares the executive vice presidency with his brother, Ira. The envelopes were colored pink, he said, "so it would stand out in the sugar bowl." The brothers' father, Benjamin, serves as president of the small, family-owned concern.

Sweet 'n Low has remained popular through the sugar substitute industry's highs and lows since its introduction in 1958. But three years ago, the introduction of aspartame, a natural fructose sugar substitute, began to upset Cumberland's market share.

It has not been easy for the Brooklyn, New York-based company to stand up to major industry changes. Analysts say they do not give saccharin much chance of competing with aspartame. Indeed, the company has diversified into butter substitutes and



Marvin Eisenstadt, co-executive vice president.

salt substitutes, although it has remained loyal to Sweet 'n Low.

"We are so thoroughly entrenched, even the largest companies can't knock that," said Marvin Eisenstadt. He said a requirement to print a health warning on each pink packet, imposed after the Food and Drug Administration raised questions about saccharin's carcinogenic potential, did not harm Sweet 'n Low's sales. Indeed, he cites statistics that his family's product still is the preferred tabletop sug-

ar substitute of most consumers.

But it is aspartame that has created a new pool of consumers and expanded the sweetener market into a \$900-million industry, nearly double its 1982 size. Aspartame is manufactured by C.J.D. Searle & Co. under the brand names NutraSweet and Equal. And although it is more expensive than saccharin, it is several hundred times sweeter, and now every major diet soft-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Argentina Says It Has Debt Pact With IMF, U.S.

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — President Raul Alfonsín said Friday that Argentina had reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on releasing a \$1.4-billion loan held up in a dispute over economic austerity measures.

Mr. Alfonsín also said the United States would help with another loan to prevent downgrading overdue payments on Argentina's \$48.4-billion international debt. Such action would force U.S. banks with loans to Argentina to set aside bigger reserves against loan losses, cutting into their profits.

But in Washington, Robert Levine, a Treasury Department spokesman, said final agreement has not yet been reached on a short-term bridge loan.

"I do know definitely that we have not extended any bridge loan to Argentina yet," Mr. Levine said. "We're working on one, we're negotiating it, we're getting all the paperwork ready with several other countries for a total of between \$300 million and \$450 million."

However, he said, the loan must await a formal agreement between Argentina and the IMF on an economic-recovery program. Despite Mr. Alfonsín's statement, it was unclear Friday night whether that agreement had actually been reached.

The U.S. Treasury provided a \$500-million bridge loan in December 1984, when Argentina reached a previous accord with the IMF.

The far-larger IMF loan, which was designed to help Argentina make debt payments, was suspended in March because of the country's failure to meet fund-imposed inflation-reduction targets.

Argentine officials have been in Washington negotiating with the IMF on what new austerity measures should be taken to curb inflation, which is now running at an annual rate of 1,000 percent.

Suspension of the loan also put on hold a refinancing agreement with creditors banks worldwide that was to provide \$4.2 billion in fresh credits during 1985. The banks said the credits would be provided if Argentina agreed to new belt-tightening measures.

In a bid to gain IMF clearance, the Argentine government launched what it called a "war economy," slashing government spending, freezing public hiring and limiting monthly wage increases to nine-tenths of the rate of inflation.

Describing Argentina's meeting in Washington with the IMF and

creditor banks, Mr. Alfonsín said Friday that "it has ended in a satisfactory manner."

Speaking in a televised interview, he said Argentina had obtained a bridge loan "from the United States, several European and even Latin American countries."

He did not say how much the bridge loan was for, but the country was known to be seeking up to \$500 million to help bring its other loan payments up to date.

The bridge loan and at least \$400 million from the country's reserves would be used to pay overdue obligations on the country's foreign debt before a Monday meeting of creditor banks to assess their Argentine loans.

Mr. Alfonsín did not identify the other countries that would participate in the bridge loan, but it was reported that they were Colombia, Venezuela and Spain.

Marriott Corp. Ends Talks on Howard Johnson

WASHINGTON — Marriott Corp. said Friday it had ended discussions about the possibility of acquiring Howard Johnson Co. from Imperial Group PLC of Britain.

Earlier in the day, a Marriott spokesman, Robert Souers, had said: "It's no secret that we are one of a number of companies that have been involved in talks. We have been for weeks."

Bill Traiger, who follows the industry for Merrill Lynch & Co., said that Prime Motor Inns and a private investor group had been rumored as being involved in the talks.

He cited reports of \$300 million to \$400 million as the price being discussed, but did not say what he thought the value of Howard Johnson might be.

Howard Johnson, known for its orange-roofed restaurants across the United States, was acquired by Imperial Group for \$600 million in 1979. It operates more than 600 restaurants nationwide. In addition, there are 480 Howard Johnson hotels and motor lodges, a quarter of which are company operated, and 225 Ground Round restaurants in a separate division.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates												June 7	
	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw	GBP	Scd	Nor	Fin	DK	SEK	ISK	Yen
Australia (A\$)	0.61	0.42	1.22	1.00	0.34	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.11	100.00
Canada (C\$)	0.70	0.48	1.35	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
France (FF)	6.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Germany (DM)	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Italy (Lira)	2.36	1.54	1.00	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Japan (Yen)	100.00	63.00	35.50	1.00	0.0036	0.0030	0.0026	0.0023	0.0020	0.0017	0.0015	0.0013	1.00
Norway (Nor)	0.21	0.14	0.09	0.08	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	100.00
Sweden (SEK)	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.36	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	100.00
Switzerland (Sw)	0.34	0.22	0.14	0.13	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	100.00
Denmark (DK)	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.36	0.30	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	100.00
Finland (Fin)	0.20	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.36	0.30	0.26	1.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	100.00
South Africa (Rand)	0.67	0.44	0.29	0.27	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Spain (Ptas)	166.64	108.00	70.00	65.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Portugal (Escudos)	200.48	133.00	87.00	80.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Greece (Drachmas)	340.75	227.00	148.00	136.00	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Israel (Sheqels)	3.40	2.27	1.48	1.36	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
India (Rupees)	16.76	11.10	7.25	6.67	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
China (Yuan)	1.50	1.00	0.65	0.60	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
South Korea (Wons)	100.00	63.00	35.50	31.25	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Thailand (Bahts)	0.25	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Philippines (Pesos)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Malaysia (Ringgits)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Singapore (Dollars)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Indonesia (Rupiah)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Brunei (Dollars)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
East Germany (Marks)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
West Germany (Marks)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Poland (Zlotys)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Czechoslovakia (Korunas)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Slovakia (Korunas)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Hungary (Forints)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Romania (Lei)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Bulgaria (Levs)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Yugoslavia (Dinars)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Croatia (Kunas)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Slovenia (Tolar)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
USSR (Roubles)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
China (Yuan)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
South Korea (Wons)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Thailand (Bahts)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Philippines (Pesos)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Malaysia (Ringgits)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00
Singapore (Dollars)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.36	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	100.00

Changes in London and Zurich fixings in other European countries. New York rates of 4 p.m.

* Commercial bank (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 (c) Units of 100,000 (c) 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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Resorts International Seen Bidding for TWA

By John Crudele
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Resorts International Inc., the hotel and casino operator, has joined the bidding for Trans World Airlines, according to Wall Street sources.

The sources, who asked not to be named, said Thursday that Resorts was considered one of the prime candidates to acquire TWA, which is trying to avoid a takeover by Carl C. Icahn, a New York financier.

Texas Air Corp., which owns Continental Airlines, is also believed to be very interested in TWA, the sources said. But Eastern Airlines is said to have cooled to the possibility of linking its fleet with that of TWA. Another option under study is a management-led leveraged buyout.

But the sources said all options might be put on hold temporarily, especially if TWA can continue to stymie Mr. Icahn's takeover efforts in the courts. Thursday, the Missouri Supreme Court denied a request by Mr. Icahn to lift a lower court order that temporarily bars him from buying more TWA stock.

Word of Resorts' interest in TWA apparently leaked out to Wall Street Thursday. One rumor was that Resorts, an operator of casinos in Atlantic City and the Bahamas, was willing to pay in the low \$20s a share for the airline.

TWA shares closed at \$19.50 Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, up 50 cents from Thursday.

Traders said it was significant that the airline's stock was hovering above the \$18 a share being offered by Mr. Icahn. This means that professionals think there is a real possibility of a new bidder emerging, they said.

TWA, a domestic and international carrier, was put up for sale last month in an effort by its management to fight off a takeover bid from Mr. Icahn, who owns 37.7 percent of TWA's stock. He recently threatened to withdraw his \$18-a-share bid.

Resorts International officials did not return telephone calls to the company's headquarters in North

Miami, Florida. Officials at TWA in New York declined to comment.

In addition to putting the airline up for sale, TWA officials have been trying to block the accumulation of more of its stock by Mr. Icahn.

TWA has also asked the Department of Transportation to halt Mr. Icahn's moves until an investigation can be conducted regarding his failure to run an airline.

Eastern Bid 'Unlikely'

Eastern Air Lines said it is now "unlikely" to pursue a merger with TWA because "the problems and complexities involved appear to outweigh the potential benefits of any such combination," Reuters reported Friday from Miami.

Soviets Seek New Oil Finds

(Continued from Page 13)

chey has called for a shakeup of the oil bureaucracy and tightening the organization and management of the West Siberian oilfields.

And the Soviet leadership is starting to correct its past failure to pay sufficient attention to exploration. Mr. Gorbachev said that the new five-year plan for 1986-90, which is to be adopted next February by the 27th Communist Party congress, will call for a 40-percent overall increase in oil exploration, with a 90-percent increase in Siberia and a doubling of offshore exploration, the biggest share of which will be in the Barents Sea, part of the Arctic Ocean north of the European part of the Soviet Union and Norway.

"Gorbachev is determined to go back to the Andropov energy policy based on conservation — and he has hinted that production may be slowed down," said Mr. Gorbachev, who recently returned from Moscow.

Falling world oil prices have exacerbated the problem of using oil to earn foreign currency.

Reuters, Instinet Discuss Purchase

NEW YORK — Reuters Holdings PLC said Friday that it was in preliminary discussions with Instinet Corp. to acquire about 20 percent of Instinet's common stock at \$25 per share in a proposal valued at \$30 million to \$35 million.

It said the proposal includes the right to acquire another 31 percent at \$32 per share. A portion of the purchase price may consist of Reuters securities.

Instinet operates a computer system which provides market information and automated trading of equities and other financial instruments. Reuters provides economic and financial information to businesses and news organizations.

Dutch/Shell Group Claims Victory in Bid for Shell Oil

NEW YORK — The Royal Dutch/Shell Group said that by the close of business Friday, Shell Oil Co. would become a wholly owned subsidiary, completing a \$5.7-billion acquisition bid that began over a year ago.

A certificate of merger, effective at the end of the business day, was filed Friday with the secretary of state of Delaware, where Shell Oil is incorporated, merging Shell into SPNV Holdings Inc., another Royal Dutch/Shell subsidiary.

Royal Dutch/Shell, based in Britain and the Netherlands, is the world's second-largest oil company after Exxon Corp. and has held a majority of Shell Oil's stock since it helped form the company in 1922. The group earned the equivalent of

nearly \$4.9 billion on revenue of \$86.7 billion in 1984.

Shell Oil, based in Houston, is the seventh-largest oil company in the United States, with earnings last year of almost \$1.8 billion on revenue of \$20.9 billion.

Royal Dutch/Shell already owned 69.4 percent of Shell's stock when it offered to buy the remaining shares on Jan. 24, 1984 for \$55 a share. It later raised the bid to \$58 a share, and then agreed to pay an additional \$2 a share to settle claims by some minority shareholders that the offer was unfairly low.

Royal Dutch/Shell now owns 94.6 percent of Shell's stock, and once the merger is complete will, under Delaware law, gain complete control without having to seek the consent of the holders of 16.7 million minority shares.

It said that once the merger takes effect, each share outstanding will be converted instead into a right to receive the same payment from Royal Dutch/Shell.

Some dissident shareholders believe the company's stock is worth up to \$110 a share. Under Delaware law, those shareholders may ask a court to set the value of their stock, but they risk being awarded less than the \$60-a-share that Shell has promised.

Meanwhile, by completing the merger before Monday, Royal Dutch/Shell will be able to save \$8.35 million in dividend payments.

Shell Oil had earlier declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share but said it would be paid to shares of record as of next Monday.

Mitsubishi Electric Plans Georgia Plant

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Electric Corp. plans to set up a plant in the United States to produce car telephones, color televisions and computer displays, Mitsui Shiki, the company's president-elect, said Friday.

He said the company is about to complete the purchase of a site in Atlanta for the new plant, which will be wholly owned by Mitsubishi Electric America Inc., the company's U.S. subsidiary.

Beneficial to Sell Western Auto

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Beneficial Corp. said Friday that it had signed a letter of intent to sell its Western Auto Supply Co. subsidiary to Wesray Capital Corp. for about \$300 million.

Beneficial said the management of Western Auto, a merchandiser of automotive parts, would participate in the agreement, but it did not elaborate. Beneficial, a diversified financial holding company, said it had decided to concentrate resources on its consumer financial services operations.

Wesray Capital, a private investment banking firm set up in 1981 by William E. Simon, a former U.S. Treasury Secretary, has acquired 14 companies with combined revenues in excess of \$6 billion in 1984. Last month, it agreed to acquire Wilson Sporting Goods from PepsiCo Inc. for more than \$150 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Bond PLC said it had raised its bid for Brammer PLC to £134.7 million (\$171 million), or 450 pence per ordinary share, on a share-for-share basis. Buzzi said its offer would be withdrawn if Brammer's proposed acquisition of Energy Services & Electronics PLC proceeds. Brammer shares rose 50 pence, to 408 pence, after the announcement.

English China Clays PLC said it plans to raise about \$86.3 million through a 1-for-4 rights issue of 40.6 million new ordinary shares at 220 pence each. The company said proceeds would be used to reduce borrowing.

Fiat SpA said its Fiat Trattori unit had signed an agreement with China valued at \$90 million to build tractors in Shanghai and the central Chinese city of Luoyang. The factories are expected to start production in 1987, using Chinese-built engines and Fiat-supplied parts, the company said.

Formosa Plastics said it had been asked by the Taiwan government to buy Cathay Investment & Trust Co., one of Cathay Group's two financially troubled banks. Wang Jung-Ching, the company's chairman, said he had rejected the request.

Honda Motor Co. will be listed on the Paris Bourse on June 20, a company spokesman said. French investors' holdings of Honda now total about 4 million shares, he added. The listing will raise the number of overseas exchanges on which Honda is listed to six.

Lotus Development Corp. said it entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Dataspaced Inc. Lotus said it would pay holders of Dataspaced's 2.36 million common shares outstanding \$1.55 a share in cash plus up to 44 cents a share one year after the merger.

Metal Box Singapore Ltd. said it proposed a 1-for-4 bonus issue on its existing issued capital of 33.31 million shares, on a share-for-share basis. The new shares would not qualify for the final dividend of 12 pence declared for the year ended March 31, it said.

Mobil Corp. said its Mobil Chemical unit had agreed to sell its marine-coatings plant in the Netherlands to a unit of Groep Groen Inc. for an undisclosed price. Separately, Mobil Chemical Co. said it sold its coatings business in Mexico to Regio Empresas SA for about \$5 million.

Philip Morris Inc. will apply this month to list its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Daiwa Securities Co. said as lead underwriter. The shares would be listed under the name of a new holding company, Philip Morris Cos., he said.

Toronto-Dominion Bank said it had agreed to acquire Euro-Pacific Finance Corp., an Australian merchant bank with assets of \$398.5 million. Terms were not disclosed.

United Airlines said it will add eight roundtrip flights daily between San Francisco and Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland, Oregon on July 1 as it continues to rebuild its strike-impaired route structure. The carrier said it would be operating 237 flights daily.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Month	Aug	Nov	Feb
200	123.80	123.80	123.80
300	123.80	123.80	123.80
400	123.80	123.80	123.80
500	123.80	123.80	123.80
600	123.80	123.80	123.80
700	123.80	123.80	123.80
800	123.80	123.80	123.80
900	123.80	123.80	123.80
1000	123.80	123.80	123.80

Volcanos White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Montparnasse
75006 Paris, France
Tel. 31 20 51 - Telex 24 305

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

INDIVERS

N.V. Indivers with head office in Amsterdam and branches in 24 countries, including the U.K., Switzerland, West Germany, and The Netherlands. Our companies are active in the field of gas turbines repair, OEM work for the aero-engine manufacturers, the semi-conductor and the tooling industry.

For our head office in Amsterdam we are looking for an

International Controller

This position will report directly to the Corporate V.P. Finance and will oversee all aspects of the control function, business analysis, finance and treasury in all our 24 operations in 7 different countries. The individual who joins us will also be actively involved in our international acquisition program and planning activity.

As the person who joins us will spend the first year in Amsterdam and then be transferred in the same function to our Boston office, he/she needs to have U.S. nationality. Furthermore we are looking for someone with a multi-national production oriented company. The possession of a MBA or equivalent in Accounting or Finance is highly desirable, and a willingness to travel is a must.

Our compensation package, including fringe benefits, is competitive. There are definite career growth opportunities.

If you are interested in a job with potential, please write in confidence stating your salary requirements to:

J.W. Lamm, Personnel Manager,
N.V. Indivers, Building 72, P.O. Box 7759,
1117 ZM Schiphol (Amsterdam),
The Netherlands.

Audit senior

UN GRAND GROUPE AMERICAIN, leader mondial dans ses activités, offre une possibilité de carrière internationale à un Audit Senior.

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La réussite dans ce poste particulièrement formateur lui ouvrira de larges perspectives d'évolution de carrière. Le candidat retenu bénéficiera d'une formation préalable de 6 semaines aux USA.

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Discrétion absolue

4 rue Massenet
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Floating Rate Notes June 7

Dollar			Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Term
1	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	30 days
2	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	60 days
3	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	90 days
4	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	120 days
5	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	150 days
6	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	180 days
7	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	210 days
8	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	240 days
9	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	270 days
10	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	300 days
11	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	330 days
12	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days
13	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	390 days
14	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	420 days
15	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	450 days
16	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	480 days
17	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	510 days
18	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	540 days
19	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	570 days
20	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	600 days
21	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	630 days
22	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	660 days
23	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	690 days
24	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	720 days
25	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	750 days
26	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	780 days
27	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	810 days
28	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	840 days
29	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	870 days
30	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	900 days
31	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	930 days
32	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	960 days
33	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	990 days
34	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1020 days
35	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1050 days
36	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1080 days
37	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1110 days
38	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1140 days
39	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1170 days
40	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1200 days
41	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1230 days
42	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1260 days
43	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1290 days
44	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1320 days
45	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1350 days
46	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1380 days
47	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1410 days
48	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1440 days
49	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1470 days
50	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1500 days
51	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1530 days
52	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1560 days
53	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1590 days
54	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1620 days
55	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1650 days
56	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1680 days
57	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1710 days
58	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1740 days
59	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1770 days
60	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1800 days
61	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1830 days
62	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1860 days
63	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1890 days
64	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1920 days
65	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1950 days
66	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1980 days
67	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2010 days
68	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2040 days
69	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2070 days
70	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2100 days
71	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2130 days
72	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2160 days
73	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2190 days
74	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2220 days
75	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2250 days
76	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2280 days
77	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2310 days
78	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2340 days
79	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2370 days
80	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2400 days
81	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2430 days
82	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2460 days
83	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2490 days
84	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2520 days
85	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2550 days
86	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2580 days
87	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2610 days
88	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2640 days
89	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2670 days
90	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2700 days
91	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2730 days
92	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2760 days
93	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2790 days
94	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2820 days
95	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2850 days
96	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2880 days
97	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2910 days
98	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2940 days
99	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2970 days
100	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	3000 days

Non Dollar			Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Term
1	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	30 days
2	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	60 days
3	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	90 days
4	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	120 days
5	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	150 days
6	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	180 days
7	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	210 days
8	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	240 days
9	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	270 days
10	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	300 days
11	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	330 days
12	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days
13	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	390 days
14	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	420 days
15	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	450 days
16	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	480 days
17	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	510 days
18	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	540 days
19	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	570 days
20	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	600 days
21	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	630 days
22	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	660 days
23	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	690 days
24	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	720 days
25	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	750 days
26	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	780 days
27	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	810 days
28	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	840 days
29	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	870 days
30	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	900 days
31	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	930 days
32	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	960 days
33	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	990 days
34	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1020 days
35	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1050 days
36	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1080 days
37	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1110 days
38	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1140 days
39	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1170 days
40	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1200 days
41	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1230 days
42	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1260 days
43	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1290 days
44	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1320 days
45	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1350 days
46	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1380 days
47	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1410 days
48	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1440 days
49	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1470 days
50	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1500 days
51	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1530 days
52	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1560 days
53	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1590 days
54	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1620 days
55	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1650 days
56	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1680 days
57	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1710 days
58	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1740 days
59	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1770 days
60	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1800 days
61	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1830 days
62	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1860 days
63	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1890 days
64	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1920 days
65	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1950 days
66	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	1980 days
67	100	100	Alfred I. du Pont	100,000,000	10.00%	2010 days
68	100	100	Alfred I			

ACROSS

1 Good-natured exchange
7 — Alaska
12 Final touch
17 Word with share or sole
21 Salad ingredient
22 A-a friend: Fr.
23 Water wheel
24 Byron poem
25 Directors are

27 To get kindling —
29 Word with apart or amiss
30 City in Utah
31 Par — (by airmail)
33 African worm
34 Site of many Van Gogh paintings
35 City maps
36 Engaged lass
40 Affixed
44 Contradict
45 Lassie and Asta are —
46 Spiny
47 Another look is a —
49 In medias
50 Sprawled
51 In Hades
52 Kenish freedman
53 Poiu's weapon
54 — Irish Rose

DOWN

1 Kind of man or seller
2 Pier of a sort
3 Min. neighbor
4 Buster Brown's dog
5 — Curie, daughter of Marie
6 Taped
7 — lizard (Gila monster)
8 Suffices with suffer and utter
9 Actress
10 Scottish uncle
11 Rejoice
12 Provoked

3 Small salmon
4 Gaffer
5 Pinch
16 Feature of the Gay Nineties
17 Flexible
18 Varrish ingredient
19 Mork's planet
20 Existed
26 Eyed provocatively
28 Make croissants
32 Worthless
34 Writers
35 Edwards and Sexton
36 River of the Southwest
38 Mossback

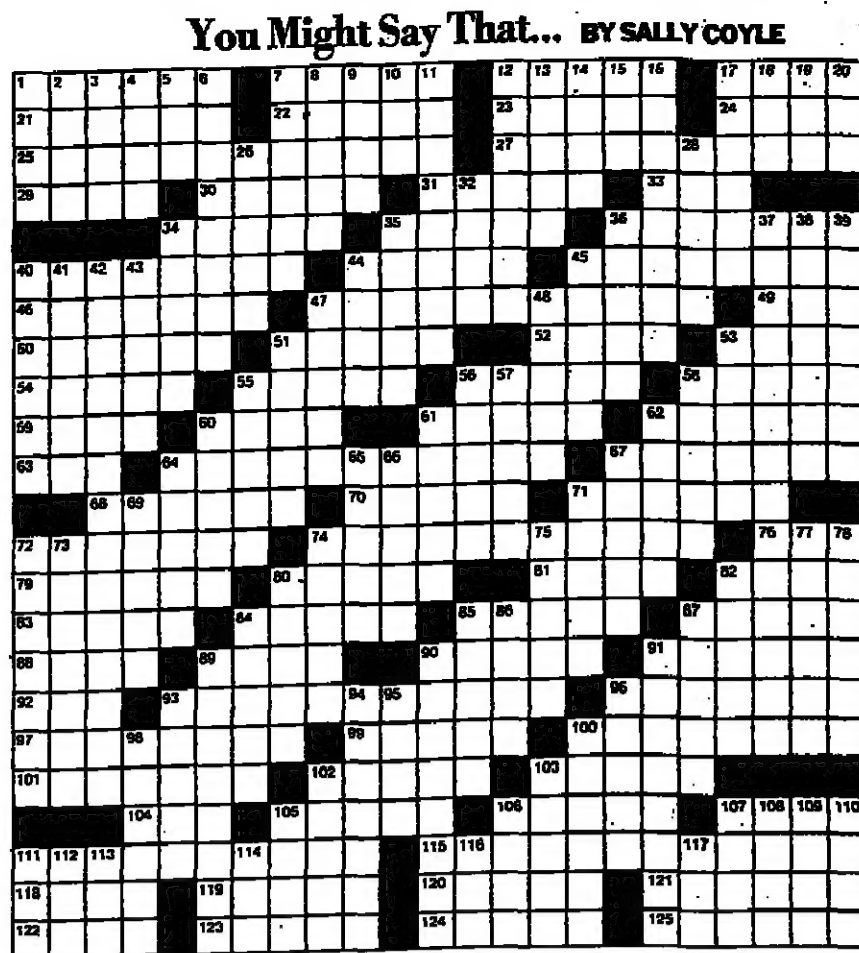
37 Air fare is a —
38 Recluse
39 Ascetics of yore
40 Finally
41 Exaggerated
42 A victory celebration is a —
43 Mr. Gardner's namesakes
44 Carillon item
45 Actress Keaton
47 Asian goat antelope
48 Spills over

51 Wall Street optimists
53 Speck
55 Street for Pedro
56 Blitzer
57 Furze
58 Part songs
59 — Johnny!
61 Pumps, e.g.
62 Minute distances
64 Wednesday's sponym
65 Moslem prayer leaders
66 Money in Peru
67 A pane of stamps

69 President Arthur's wife
71 David, e.g.
72 Uninvited attendee
73 Water-soluble protein
74 Jag or cog
75 Dumbfound
77 Ship official
78 Edits
80 Consisting of flaky layers
82 Dwarf
84 Get — of oneself
85 Catch, in Cannes
86 Rustic road
87 Pickled pigs' feet, e.g.

89 Type of light-verse quatrain
90 Locked
91 Bryant and Whittier
92 Model-T adjunct
94 Legation
95 Kind of cream or dough
96 Scicoloni on the screen
98 Scholastic's phrase for "existence realized"
100 By
102 Wood for cabinetwork
103 — Amateur Hour's man

105 Cuckoo
106 Eucalyptus
107 Marquand sturd
108 M
109 Self-righteous
110 Family of Ercole III
111 Palais social event
112 Baton Rouge
113 "Black gold"
114 Noed painter of birds
116 Training inst. at Woolwich, Eng.
117 Marmot's kin



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REMEMBERING AMERICA: A Sampler of the WPA American Guide Series
Edited by Archie Hobson. 391 pp. \$24.95.
Columbia University Press, 562 W. 113th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE FEDERAL WRITERS PROJECT was established in 1935 to create work for writers, which it did, but it accomplished a great deal more than that. In the eight years of the project's existence, the writers laboring for it, many of whom later became quite prominent, produced 53 "guides" to American states and cities. These hefty, densely packed volumes made splendid companions for motorists, automobile touring having come quite thoroughly into vogue by the late 1930s, but they also made splendid reading for armchair travelers, who could find in them a remarkably detailed, evocative portrait of the United States.

Over the years the guides have acquired a certain legend and mystique, all the more so as copies have become more and more difficult to find, so it is a

BOOKS

special treat to have the generous selection from them that is provided in "Remembering America." It contains more than 500 brief passages from the guides — most are only a paragraph in length — the cumulative effect of which is both to provide persuasive evidence of the quality of the guides and to offer glimpses of an America that by now has largely vanished.

The passages are arranged by general subject matter rather than states or regions; the emphasis tends to be on yarns, anecdotes and folk history rather than scenic description, though some of that is included as well. The canvas is broad: a vivid description of Coney Island on a crowded summer day, sympathetic depictions of southern mill villages and California asparagus pickers, hymns to the might and reach of railroads, a brief history of the Hatfields and McCoys.

The style is casual, wry, attentive but detached. The books were first and foremost guides, but they were written by men and women many of whom had

more on their minds than the routine description of local landmarks or the dry recitation of state history.

No bylines are attached to the guides, but often you hear an individual voice: "An expansive mood is one of the most familiar and sometimes costly first responses to a Florida winter sun. The person noted for taciturnity in his home community often becomes loquacious, determined that those about him shall know that he is a man of substance. This frequently makes him an easy prey to ancient confidence games; sometimes leads to unpremeditated matrimony; and almost inevitably results in the acquisition of superfluous building lots."

"An outstanding institution of early Kemmerer [Wyoming] was the saloon of 'Preaching Line' Higgins, who claimed that he never served a drink to a man already under the influence. Over the mirror behind the bar hung mottos: 'Don't buy a drink before seeing that your baby has shoes.' Whatever you are, be a good one; 'Fill the mouths of the children first. One patron remarked that he liked Preaching Line's place because he could repeat while sinning and 'get the whole thing over at once.'"

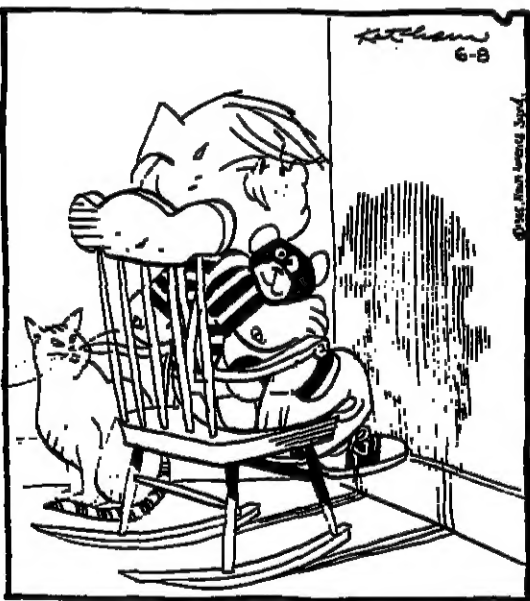
Delights such as this abound in "Remembering America." Archie Hobson has made a wise, varied, often surprising selection from the guides, and Bill Stott has tied it all together with brief, illuminating introductions.

In one of these he remarks: "The guides are preoccupied with fortune. Their view of America is of a fortuitous, that is a random, land. And their warmest sympathy goes to the vast majority of Americans whose fortune, in both senses of the word, has been mediocre at best."

That is in every respect an accurate description of the guides, and it goes a long way toward explaining why they remain, a half-century after their inception, so pertinent and readable; the land has changed to be sure, but in the United States of the 1930s we can still see ourselves.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Cloud	Area	High	Low	Cloud
Albania	24	17	bc	China	24	17	bc
Austria	24	17	bc	India	24	17	bc
Belgium	24	17	bc	Japan	24	17	bc
Denmark	24	17	bc	Korea	24	17	bc
France	24	17	bc	Malaysia	24	17	bc
Germany	24	17	bc	Philippines	24	17	bc
Greece	24	17	bc	Singapore	24	17	bc
Ireland	24	17	bc	Taiwan	24	17	bc
Italy	24	17	bc	Thailand	24	17	bc
Netherlands	24	17	bc	Vietnam	24	17	bc
Poland	24	17	bc				
Portugal	24	17	bc				
Spain	24	17	bc				
Sweden	24	17	bc				
Switzerland	24	17	bc				
U.S.S.R.	24	17	bc				
U.K.	24	17	bc				

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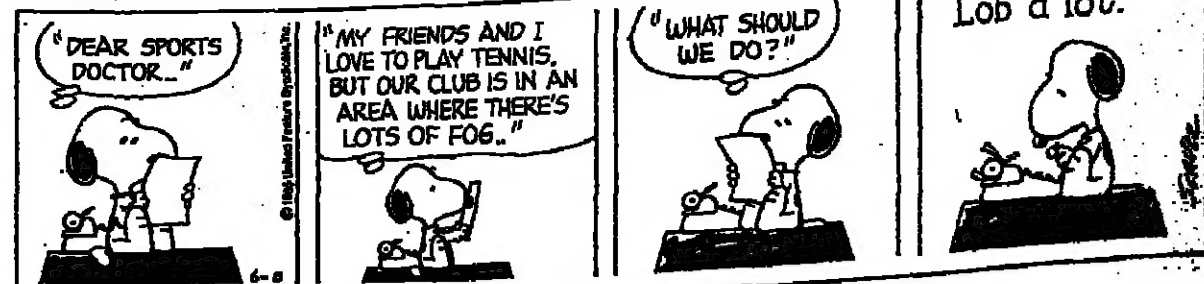
World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press June 7

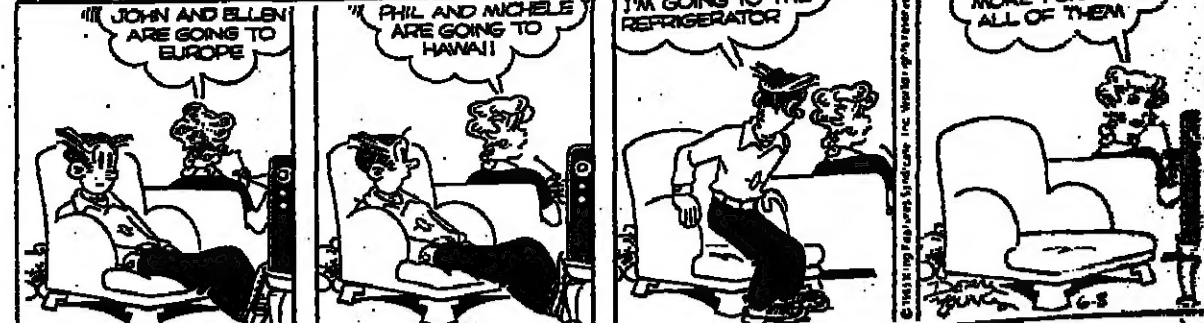
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				London			
Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price	Change	Volume
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN Holding	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100
ABN	17.70	0.05	100	De Beers	16.00	0.05	100

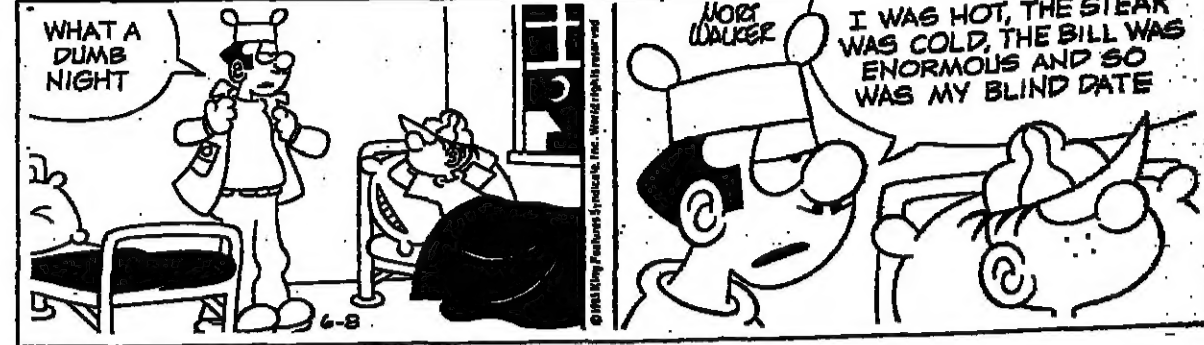
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SATURDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (18-20). LONDON: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). MILAN: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). VENICE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). NAPLES: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). PALERMO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). SYRACUSE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). CATANIA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). MESSINA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). GENOA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). TRIESTE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). UDINE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). TREVISO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). VENEZIA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). BOLOGNA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). MODENA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). PARMA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). REGGIO EMILIA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (16-18). FERRARA: Partly cloudy. 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SPORTS

Wilander, Lendl Oust McEnroe, Connors

By Greg MacArthur

PARIS — Two former champions, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Mats Wilander of Sweden, battled their way Friday into the men's singles final of the French Open tennis championships, ending once again U.S. hopes of winning the crown for the first time since 1955.

Wilander, the 1982 winner and seeded fourth this year, upset top-seeded John McEnroe, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5, after Lendl, the defending champion and seeded No. 2, eliminated third-seeded Jimmy Connors 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

By contrast, Saturday's women's final at Roland Garros Stadium will feature two Americans, top-seeded and defending champion Martina Navratilova and five-time winner Chris Evert Lloyd.

The last American to win the men's singles at this clay court Grand Slam tournament was Tony Trabert, 30 years ago. Last year, McEnroe won the first two sets before falling in five sets to Lendl in the title match.

After losing the first two sets Friday, McEnroe appeared to finally find his rhythm, taking a 5-1 lead. But he squandered two set points as Wilander won six straight games to close out the match.

Wilander totally surprised the left-handed New Yorker by his aggressive play and uncharacteristic changes to the net.

After holding serve in the opening game to begin the match, McEnroe lost the next six games to drop the first set.

Moving forward and taking the ball early, Wilander was able to produce some stunning winning passing shots and pressured McEnroe into making mistakes.

The American's serve was broken in the third, fifth and seventh games and, by the end of the opening set, which lasted 24 minutes, he still had not gotten his game going.

McEnroe finally found his touch in the second set and showed signs that the match could swing his way.

He won some spectacular exchanges and put pressure on Wilander's serve. But despite having a lead of eight break points at 2-2, 3-2 and 4-4, he let the Swede off the hook each time and surrendered the set on his own serve in the 12th game without winning a point.

Trailing by 1-5 in the third, Wilander appeared resigned to losing the set. But then McEnroe began playing loose shots and allowed the Swede to creep back into the set.

There seemed no real danger when Wilander broke McEnroe for 5-3, especially when the American battled for two set points in the next game. But Wilander came up with two service winners and hit a backhand passing shot to close the gap even further.

McEnroe's game fell apart in the 10th game of the set, and when he volleyed long for 0-30 he broke his racket by smashing it to the ground in frustration.

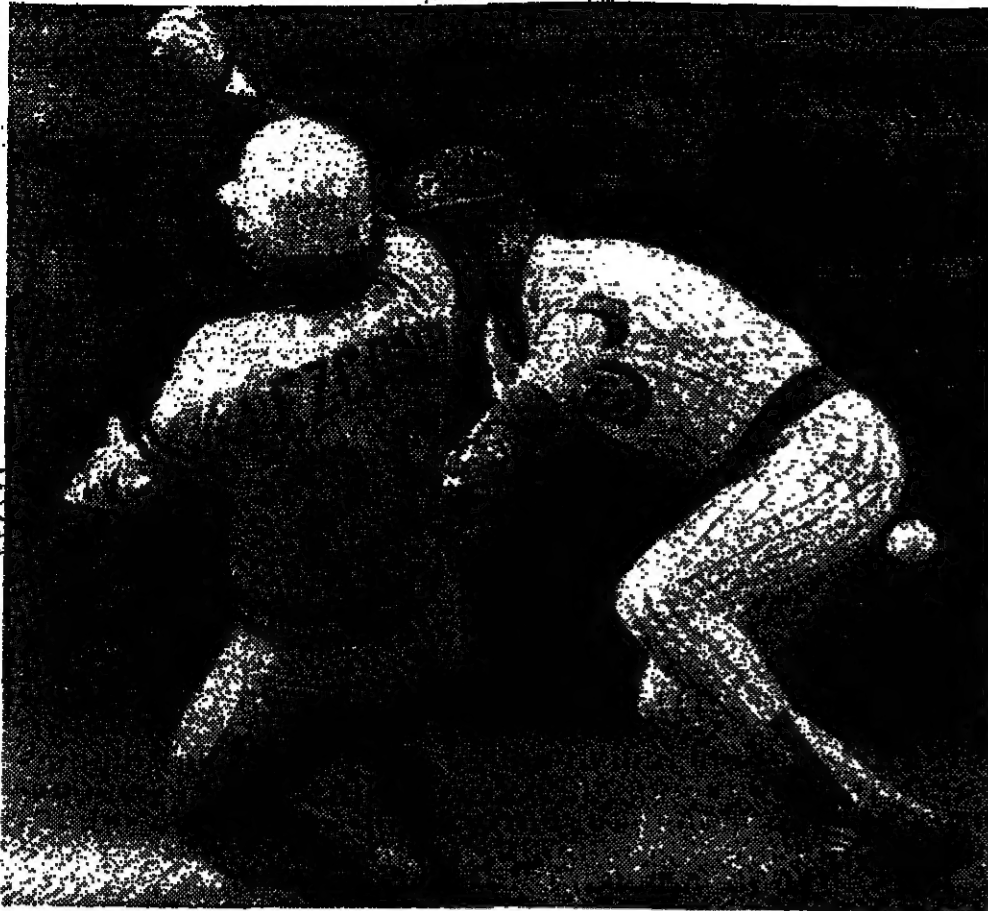
After crumbling to 0-40, McEnroe produced a brilliant half-volley winner under pressure before hitting a smash long to allow Wilander to tie the set at 5-5 and Wilander held his serve for 6-5 to put McEnroe back on the defensive.

An ace gave McEnroe a 40-30 lead, then Wilander pulled to deuce when he anticipated a volley and produced a winning passing shot.

McEnroe saved Wilander's first match point with a beautifully executed volley and had three chances of forcing the set into a tie breaker. But the Swede saved each game.



Jimmy Connors, left, ponders 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 loss to Ivan Lendl. John McEnroe is unstrung by Mats Wilander, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.



Larry Bowa, the Cubs' shortstop, made the tag but without the ball as the Pirates' Sixto Lezcano slid in with a double. Chicago won the game, 3-2, in 12 innings Thursday night.

Key Loses No-Hitter in 9th, But Jays Beat Tigers in 12th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO

The Toronto Blue Jays and the Detroit Tigers, contenders for the American League East Division title, played a game Thursday night that baseball fans will long remember, even though it was played in early June.

The Blue Jays' Timmy Key pitched a no-hitter for eight innings, but could not outpace the Tigers' Dan Petry. Finally, in the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

12th, Buck Martinez hit a two-run home run to give Toronto a 2-0 victory, its 14th in its last 16 games.

"That's the best game I've ever seen," said reliever Jim Acker, who wound up the winning pitcher.

"It was the biggest game of my life," said Key. "A big game in a big series. I was really pumped up."

"I had on my mind I was going as long as Key was," said Petry. "I said to myself, 'I'm not going to make it easy on him.' I'm going to beat him."

"It was not just another loss. We gave them a message that we're going to play hard right in their park, no matter how big a lead" the Blue Jays have in the division. "The message to the Jays is, 'You're good, but we're good too.'"

The Blue Jays lead the Baltimore Orioles by 3½ games, Detroit by 7½. The Tigers, who won the East by 15 games over Toronto last year, have lost seven of their last 10.

Aurelio Lopez came in to pitch the 12th for the Tigers and hit George Bell with a pitch. One out later, Martinez drilled a 1-2 delivery into the left field bleachers for his fourth homer this season.

Acker worked an inning in relief. Gary Lavelle had pitched the 11th after replacing Key, who worked 10 innings and allowed two hits.

The Blue Jays had runners in scoring position in the first, second and 10th, but Petry, who went 10 innings, escaped unscathed.

The Tigers did not get a hit until Tom Brookens led off the ninth with a single. He was bunted to second by Lou Whitaker, but Key got Alan Trammell and Kirk Gibson to ground out.

"Right when he hit I knew it was a bit," said Key. "I just said, 'There it goes,' and concentrated on not losing the game."

It was the second time in the team's history a pitcher for the Blue Jays had taken a no-hitter into the ninth and lost it to the first batter. Jim Clancy lost his on Sept. 28, 1982, against Minnesota.

Willie Hernandez, the Tigers' ace reliever, and last year's league most valuable player and Cy Young Award winner, aggravated a back injury in the 11th inning and will miss an indefinite period.

With one out, Garth Iorg was at first and Lloyd Moseby popped up for a sacrifice attempt. Hernandez dove for the ball, caught it, and finished the inning.

Brewers 5, Yankees 1: In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor homered and doubled and Danny Darwin pitched a three-hitter to beat New York. Darwin struck out six as the Brewers won for the 10th time in their last 13 games.

Indians 9, Mariners 1: Brock Jacoby hit a two-run homer and Brett Butler and Julio Franco each singled in two runs during a seven-run eighth inning in Cleveland that downed Seattle.

White Sox 4, Rangers 3: Chicago's Ron Kittle, hitless in 11 straight at bats and batting only .154, broke open a 1-1 game in Arlington, Texas, with a three-run homer in the sixth. The White Sox had lost eight straight on the road, the Rangers had won six straight at home.

Cubs 3, Pirates 2: In the only National League game, Leon Durham doubled home Jody Davis from second base with two out in the bottom of the 12th to beat Pittsburgh in Chicago. (UPI, AP)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Eternal Prince to Run in Belmont

NEW YORK (AP) — The surprise entry of the speedy colt Eternal Prince has provided Saturday's Belmont Stakes with a new element for its 117th running.

Only two other horses in the race have been to the other two legs of thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown: Chief's Crown, the beaten favorite in the first two legs, and Tank's Prospect, the Preakness winner.

Eternal Prince set blazing fractions in the Preakness only to have Chief's Crown overtake him at the quarter-mile. Tank's Prospect caught Chief's Crown at the wire in record time.

Thursday, the New York Racing Association's oddsmaker, Don LaFollette, posted Chief's Crown as the 5-2 favorite after the colt drew the inside post position for the 1½-mile Belmont. Tank's Prospect, Stephan's Odyssey and Creme Fraiche were listed at 3-1.

Gonzalez, Burns Share U.S. Golf Lead

HARRISON, New York (UPI) — Rookie pro Ernie Gonzalez, who has survived the cut only twice in 10 tournaments, sank four long birdie putts on the back nine Thursday to share the opening-round lead with George Burns in the Western Classic golf tournament.

Although he hit his drives to forbidding spots on the course, Gonzalez continually rescued himself with his putter to shoot a 5-under-par 66. Burns, too, relied on his putter, one-putting eight times for his 66.

Woody Blackhawk, despite three consecutive bogeys to start his back nine, sank a 25-foot birdie putt on 15, barely missed an eagle on 18 and was third at 67.

Team Seeks Replacement for Flutie

NEW YORK (AP) — The New Jersey Generals of the U.S. Football League, who lost quarterback Doug Flutie to a broken left clavicle last Saturday, have contacted New York Giants quarterback Phil Simms and New Orleans Saints quarterback Richard Todd about jobs.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Seattle	9	San Francisco	1
Cleveland	5	Los Angeles	0
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
Indians	9	Mariners	1
White Sox	4	Rangers	3
Brewers	5	Yankees	1
Pirates	2	Cubs	3
Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
White Sox	4	Rangers	3
Brewers	5	Yankees	1
Pirates	2	Cubs	3
Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
White Sox	4	Rangers	3
Brewers	5	Yankees	1
Pirates	2	Cubs	3
Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
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Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
White Sox	4	Rangers	3
Brewers	5	Yankees	1
Pirates	2	Cubs	3
Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
White Sox	4	Rangers	3
Brewers	5	Yankees	1
Pirates	2	Cubs	3
Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
White Sox	4	Rangers	3
Brewers	5	Yankees	1
Pirates	2	Cubs	3
Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
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Red Sox	4	Rangers	3
Mariners	1	Indians	9
Yankees	5	Los Angeles	0
White Sox	4	Rangers	3

